ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,214—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th Nov.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
HSELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.— ESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest ice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing rs. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay tte" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 10th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 8th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR DIRECT LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. "NYANZA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Abbas, will SAIL for ZANZIBAR direct, precisely on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1894. For freight and passage apply to—

કેશવજી દામોદર જેરામ,
i.e., KESSOWJI DAMODUR JAIRAM,
Agent.
301-303, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 2nd November, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

The House in India for

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Catalogues Free on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.

T Three
H Three
R Three
E Three
E Three

B Boons
O Boons
O Boons
N Boons
S Boons

A Clear Head,
A Good Digestion.
A Sound Liver.

All secured by Kemp's
LIVER TONIC GRANULES.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

TRADE MARK.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEW TENNIS FLANNELS.

VERY SUPERIOR GOODS.

ALL COLOURS } LOUNGE COAT AND TROUSERS Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	*in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.*	*Rs.* 8 0	*per box.*
Primo de Rever	,, 25 ,,	6 8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50 with ring	11 12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50 ,,	9 8	,,
Exquisitos	,, 50 ,,	7 8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50 ,,	5 8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100 ,,	6 8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100 ,,	5 8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100 ,,	5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100 ,,	4 8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT, White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection...	17	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill...	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Dœ-skin		
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

LADIES'

	Rs.	a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad...	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries ; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—

Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—

We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—

With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50 ; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER SPECIALITES.

		Rs.	a.
HAM,—Pale Cumberland, from 10 to 24" each,	per lb.	1	3
,, Ready booked,—whole or half	,,	2	2
,, ,, ,, in Slices	,,	2	12
BACON,—Harris's 1st Quality, Wilts, Middles	,,	1	3
,, ,, 1st Quality ,, Bellies	,,	1	1
,, *Finest Cumberland* ,,	,,	1	1
CHEESE,—*Real Gruyere*	,,	1	1
Pale Loaf Cheddar	,,	1	1
Double Gloster	,,	1	1

Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stiltons arriving Shortly.

Fresh Stores every Fortnight from London.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India ?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

The House in India for

DISPENSING.

OPEN DAY and NIGHT.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT and BRANCHES
Under the Supervision of
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
BRANCHES :—{ CUMBALLA HILL, and BYCULLA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE : £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

TO make room for NEW GOODS—Fancy Leather Goods, Ladies' Hand Bags, Wood Writing Desks, and Jewel Cases, &c., &c., at greatly REDUCED PRICES. An Inspection is Solicited by

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th November, 1894, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. I. M. SHIELDS, resigned.

The BALLOTING BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above Days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, November 3, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 30th November, 1894, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1895.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and Conditions under which the Contract will be let, is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1st November, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3	4	7 feet by 9 feet	7	0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	4	6	7 „ „ 10 „	8	0
6 „ „ 6 „	4	0	7 „ „ 12 „	9	8
6 „ „ 8 „	5	6	7 „ „ 14 „	11	0
6 „ „ 9 „	6	0	7 „ „ 18 „	14	0
6¼ „ „ 6¼ „	4	8	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6	4
6¼ „ „ 8 „	6	0	7½ „ „ 10 „	8	8
6¼ „ „ 9 „	6	12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10	4
6¼ „ „ 10 „	7	8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12	0
6¼ „ „ 12 „	9	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	15	8
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4	14	8 „ „ 8 „	7	8
6½ „ „ 8 „	6	0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	7	4
6½ „ „ 9 „	6	12	8½ „ „ 10 „	8	14
6½ „ „ 10 „	7	8	8½ „ „ 16 „	14	2
6½ „ „ 12 „	9	0	8½ „ „ 20 „	17	12
6½ „ „ 18 „	13	8	8½ „ „ 24 „	21	4
6½ „ „ 20 „	15	0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	8	0
6½ „ „ 24 „	18	0	9 „ „ 9 „	9	8
7 „ „ 7 „	5	8	10 „ „ 3½ „	4	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2	2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6	0
5 „ „ 6 „	2	8	7 „ „ 7 „	4	2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3	2	7 „ „ 9 „	5	4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2	9	7 „ „ 10 „	6	0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3	8	7 „ „ 12 „	7	4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5	3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4	8
6 „ „ 6 „	3	0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5	10
6 „ „ 7 „	3	8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6	9
6 „ „ 8 „	4	0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7	8
6 „ „ 9 „	4	8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9	6
6 „ „ 10 „	5	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11	4
6 „ „ 11 „	5	8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4	6	18 inches square, ...	3 3	0 6
20 „ „ ...	4	8	20 „ „ ...	3 3	12 14
22 „ „ ...	5	4	22 „ „ ...	4	6
24 „ „ ...	5	8	24 „ „ ...	4	12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
28 by 28 inches......	5	10	32 by 72 inches......	16	0
24 by 36 „	6	4	34 by 34 „	8	0
32 by 32 „	7	0	34 by 45 „	10	8
32 by 45 „	10	0	34 by 54 „	12	8
32 by 54 „	12	0	34 by 72 „	17	0

Second Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6	0	32 by 54 inches......	10	0
32 by 45 „	8	0	34 by 34 „	6	8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6	0	28 by 36 inches......	6	8
34 by 34 „	7	0	34 by 34 „	7	8
34 by 45 „	9	8	34 by 45 „	10	0
34 by 54 „	11	0	34 by 54 „	11	8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3	4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3	8
27 by 36 „ stout	4	8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3	12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4	8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7	8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5	0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8	0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6	0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9	12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS, AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

Appointed by Government.

W. C. SMITH,

M. I. Painters London and S. Australia.

CONTRACTOR to the Byculla Club;
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

PAINTER and HOUSE DECORATOR.
OIL COLOR and VARNISH MERCHANT.
READY MIXED PAINTS
made to any shade.

BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS for Damp Walls and other Special Purposes
RED, WHITE and TRANSPARENT.

Imported Direct to
W. C. SMITH,
47, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER'S "HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied

BY ALL RETAILERS.

& CO.'S

WHISKIES

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Public Works Store-yards, on the Esplanade, Fort, consisting old rafters, pickaxes, hose, lead and iron piping, flushing tanks, mathematical instrument boxes, colour boxes, &c.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES and others requiring good, sound Building Materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the market building, measuring about 89 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 5, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Poorunchund and Purmeseridas, of Cawnpore—

525—3418 1 case 14 pieces gold gauze.
908—1930 1 „ 99 „ embroidered tulls.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

3 cases assorted clocks and time-pieces.
4 kerosine oil cooking stoves.

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jevaji, by order of Messrs. Murcott, Price and Co.—

1 case square padlocks, and 3 cases iron pickaxes.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mohunji Murrotum—

12 bales, each 250 piece, grey sarees 34" 7 to 11 yards.

The property of T. Redmayne, Esq.—One first-rate grand cottage piano, by Rose and Co., set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, bagattele table, ottoman, dinning table, chairs, meat safe, cupboard, almyra, wardrobe, dressing and wash-hand tables, pictures, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 miniature mail-phaeton, by Windower and Co., in very good order.
1 fine six-spring light mail-coach in good order.—Owner leaving for Europe.
1 new canoe-shaped landau.
1 strong open carriage.
1 handsome strong victoria.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 light second-hand brougham, in good condition.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TELEGRAPH STORES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Store-yard, Waree Bunder—

1 lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of Routledge pieces of hoop iron, and scraps of iron, and copper wire.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and of best finish, best electro-plated ware, Treacher's glassware, superior percelain ware, an ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, wearing apparel, books, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major E. Burroughs, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 5, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club—

16 horses belonging to H. M.'s 2nd Bombay Lancers. The horses are from 14-1 to 15-1½ high, and some of them are trained in harness.

The above are on view.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 361 of 1892.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai ....Plaintiff.
versus
Motichund Harakchand Javeri ....Defendant.

By order of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, the Special Commissioner appointed under the Decree for Sale in the above suit, dated 11th June, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctineers, will sell by Public Auction, in two lots on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Lot 1 at 3-30 p. m. and Lot 2 at 4-15 p.m., on the premises, the following immoveable properties, situate at Champa Gully, near the Cloth Market, belonging to Motichund Harackchund Javeri, the defendant above named:—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Kutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six square yards, now admeasuring one hundred and one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2320, old Survey No 128, and new Survey No. 1529, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1577-8, street Nos. 89, 91, and 95 in Ward C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mohunjee Sunkerjee, on or towards the West by a public well, on or towards the north partly by the property of Luckmidas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Damodhur Mohunjee's heirs, and on or towards the south by the Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Chumpa Gully aforesaid, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said defendant, Motichund Harackchund.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Chumpa Gully, near the well, and opposite to Mr. Mooljee Jautha's big house, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2331, old Survey No. 119, and new Survey No. 1523, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1571, Street No. 53-55, in ward C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Hora Hussonally Rujubally, on or towards, the west by the property of Oomerchand Bechardass, on or towards the north by property of Purbhoodas Moolchund, and on or towards the south by the said Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Chumpa Gully, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motichund Harakchund.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the said Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 5, 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, BOMBAY BRANCH.

A DINNER and SOCIAL EVENING of the above Members, will be held in a Marquee in the Grounds of the Club House, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 10th November, at 7-30 P.M. Members and Tradesmen willing to attend, "who do not belong to the Branch," will kindly Intimate to the Undersigned before the 8th instant.

DINNER FEE, Rs. 4.

J. F. PENNOCK, President,
G. I. P. Ry., Parel.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, Tenders for the Supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, for Delivery at the rate of 250 Tons per Month, commencing 15th Idem.

Tenderers to quote the Price per Ton of 50 Cubic Feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the Maximum percentage of Rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowset or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NO 1.—TENDER FOR OILS, TALLOW, AND WASTE.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for the Supply of Oils, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE, LUBRICATING, LINSEED, BOILED and RAW, TALLOW, and WASTE, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12th months commencing 1st January 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select, one or more Items from the Tender, without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Oils, Tallow, and Waste," and a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Store-keeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 1894.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

No. 2—TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES, SMITHY COAL, AND COKE.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for Supply of MISCELLANSOUS COUNTRY STORES, SMITHY COAL, and COKE, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities, and Description of Country Stores, &c., required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained, on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from the Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 1894.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NO. 3.—TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN STORES.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for the Supply of EUROPEAN STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities and Description of European Stores required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from the Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for European Stores," and a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 176 OF 1893.

NARAYEN RAGHUNATH ....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VINAYEKRAO BHASKERJEE, MORESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, GUNPATRAO KESHOWRAO, SUNDERRAO KESHOWRAO, SHAMRAO KESHOWRAO (minor), MADHOWRAO BHASKER, JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, BAPUBAI alias PARWATIBAI, ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE, BALCRUSTNA ANANDRAO, BAJIRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN BALCRUSTNA (minor), SOONDERRAO BAJIRAO (minor), SOONDRABAI, NARAYEN RAMCRISHNA, RAKHMABAI, GUNPAT WITTOBA, YESHWANT WITTOBA, WASSOODEV CRISHNARAO and GOVINDRAO WASSOODEV.........................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Ninth Day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one Lot, before George Haughton Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants one to seven inclusive or any of them in the land and buildings situate on the South side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. A-1250, Old Survey No. 290, and New Survey No. 3-423, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobàcco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 140,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

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LONDON BANKERS:
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If fixed for Six Months..................	4 per cent. p. a.	
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

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On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

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(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

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FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, Adjourned Meeting, 3 p.m.
Bombay University Examinations commence.
Meeting at Bandora Municipal Office, to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. C. E. Kane, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Thames entered, and the steamers Inchulva and Naseri left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Sirdhana, Gledow, and Thorndale left the dock on Saturday.

Visitors to the Caledonia.—Her Highness Maharani Revnbaisaheb Gaekwar, C.I., and Meherban Gaekwaree Vakeelsaheb and their suite visited the steamer Caledonia, on Saturday afternoon.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Nawab Yamar Hoosein Khan, a Sirdar from Hyderabad, accompanied by ten followers, arrived here, on the 1st instant, and has been staying in Mr. Cowasji Bhicaji's bungalow, at Walkeshwar Road.

Entertainment at Sholapur.—We hear from Sholapur that those indefatigable local caterers, Messrs. Dewey, Mitchell, Dracup, and Ward, are getting up a dance to enliven the dull monotony of the station, and to amuse the residents.

Committal of the Pathan Murderer.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Khair Mahomed Faiz Mahomed, a Pathan, aged sixty years, was again charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with committing the double murder of his divorced wife Ameena, and a Pathan, named Sirdar Yarmahomed. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of Dr. Gallaghar, which was similar to the evidence given by him at the coroner's inquiry, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	Monte Carlo	Kappy.
Overture	Orpheus	Offenbach.
Valse	Amorettentanze	Gung'l.
Blue Violet	Caprice	Eilenberg.
Selection	Boccacio	Suppe.
	Diana's Call (with echo)	Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Overture	To Masaniello	Auber.
Morceaux	Obligato for Comet	Suppe.
Valse	Karina	Winterbottom.
Selection	Remi. of England	Godfrey.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Galop	Paltergeister	C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Young Pick-Pocket.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, a Mahomedan boy, named Mohideen Abdul Rahiman, was charged with theft in respect of a leather purse belonging to Joseph Tobin. Complainant, a German, who had newly arrived in Bombay, purchased a leather purse, at the Crawford Market, on Friday afternoon, and putting the same in his coat pocket, was going along Abdul Rahiman Street, when the boy abstracted it. Complainant felt some one touching him on the sides, and turned round to find the lad making away with his purse. His Worship ordered the boy to receive six stripes.

All on account of Liquor.—At the instance of Inspector Saunderson, one Narayen Rowji, residing at the 8th Lane, Khetwady, was, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with causing grievous hurt to one Annaji Gunput, by throwing him out of a window on the first storey of his house, a height of about twenty feet. The complainant and the accused resided together. About half-past 10 o'clock, on Friday night, they were quarrelling while under the influence of liquor, when accused lifted up complainant and threw him out of the window, causing him internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. As the complainant was unable to attend the Court, the case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Fatal Consequences of Excessive Drinking.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Cowasji Patel Tank Street, regarding the death of John Fernandez, a tailor, aged forty-five years, residing with his master in that locality. The deceased was addicted to drink. About 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, he knocked off worked and went out. When he returned home, about 8-30 p.m., he was under the influence of liquor. He took his meal with his master and went to sleep in his room about 9 p.m. About half-past 5 o'clock on the following morning, Fernandez was found lying on the floor, in his room, and smelt of liquor. A Parsee doctor was called in, and he, on examining the deceased pronounced him to be dead. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

Jamnadas Jiwandas Charitable Dispensary, Porebunder.—During the month of October, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,412, among whom the number of new admissions was 993, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoo	365	166	255	786
Mussalman	83	32	77	192
Parsee	3	2	10	15
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	451	200	242	993

The average daily attendance was 110.

He Could not Account for it.—Babu Govind, a suspicious character, was, on Saturday morning, brought up before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of being unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and also being in possession of an instrument for house-breaking (a jemmy). Accused was seen loitering about on the Falkland Road, where the sepoy on duty challenged him. Being unable to put forward any reasonable excuse he was locked up for the night. He was placed before the magistrate next morning when most of the European police officers present in court told the magistrate that they had received a very large number of complaints from owners of shops and other places of business that their locks had been broken. Inspector Stanford informed his worship that no less than five locks were either tampered with or broken off in his section. The magistrate convicting the accused sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Fall into a Ship's Hold.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an enquiry on Saturday last, at the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Nana Peeraji, a coal-labourer, aged fifteen years, residing at Oomercarry. That day the deceased, with a gang of labourers, was engaged on board the steamer La Seyne, now lying in the Prince's Dock, taking in coals. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon all the labourers knocked off work to take their meals. The deceased after taking his meal went to No. 2 hatch, and was sitting there when a monkey, which was tied by a long rope on the port side of the hatch, jumped on to the hatch with the result that the deceased moved backward and fell into the hold, one of the hatches being off the hatchway at the time. Some labourers immediately went down into the hold, and brought the deceased up in an unconscious state and bleeding from the head. His skull was fractured, the neck broken, and he died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

Robbing a Planter.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Michael Santos, a Creole, the cabin-boy on board the s.s. Columbia, was charged with stealing Rs. 75, belonging to Mr. Cayal Toni, a proprietor of a cocoanut plantation at Seychelles. Complainant being a passenger by the steamer had come down to Bombay from Seychelles. He had left Rs. 240 in a box, which was kept in the chief officer's cabin. The cabin-boy found out a way to open the lock without the key, which the owner carried very carefully in his pocket, and removed Rs. 75 from the box. The captain of the vessel being apprised of the theft an inquiry was imediately made, and Rs. 11 were found concealed in a towel in the pantry. Suspicion was aroused and the boy was directly charged by the captain. He admitted having removed the money, and begged to be forgiven. He even offered to make good the amount if he were allowed to work it out. Evidence having been recorded, his worship convicted the boy, who is aged foruteen years, and sentenced him to a month's hard labour.

Where is the Thief?—Mr. S. B. Kapadia, a pleader, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on behalf of Runchordas Chunilal, and made an application to him on Saturday to hand over to his client Rs. 1,250 found with a Hindu. Mr. Kapadia said that, on the 23rd August last, a warrant was issued at the instance of his client for the arrest of Somchand Mathur, who stood charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,301, belonging to complainant. Accused defied all efforts of the prosecution, and the police could not trace his whereabouts; but his brother-in-law's house being kept under surveillance the police succeeded in securing two letters, containing in all Rs. 1,250. On the covers of the letters were found accused's writing, and the amount they contained was suspected to be a portion of the money in connection with which the charge was preferred. The money should now by an order of the court be handed to complainant. His Worship was not inclined to pass an *ex-parte* order, but Mr. Kapadia applying for the issue of notice to show cause why the money should not be handed over to his client, the magistrate granted the application.

Robbing his Master's Customer.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Bachoo Abba, aged twenty-four, was charged, at the instance of Inspector George, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with theft of a silk handkerchief, containing Rs. 20-6, the property of Tom Cœsar Fatooma, a Seedee seaman on board H. M.'s Troopship Sphinx, now lying in the harbour. On Friday evening complainant came ashore and proceeded to a barber's shop, belonging to one Abba Jackeria, at Nishanpada, to take a bath. After placing the handkerchief, containing the money, together with his clothes outside the bath-room, complainant went in, and while he was taking the bath, the accused, who was a servant in the shop, having picked up the handkerchief containing the money, left the shop. The complainant finding the money missing, made a report to the proprietor of the shop, and the police were informed. On the following morning, the police arrested the accused in a woman's house, at Duncan Road, and recovered a portion of the money. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that he spent some money in drinking, gave Rs. 3 to a friend of his, and handed over the remainder to the woman for safe custody. The magistrate convicted him, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Extraordinary Theft of Currency Notes.—In connection with the theft of Rs. 9,500 in currency notes, belonging to a native firm of grain merchants at Mandvi, the particulars of which were published in our Saturday's issue, the police had, on suspicion, detained two mehtas, named Heerji Pemsey and Chotalal Vithal; but as the complainant Devsey Sarung, the head partner of the firm, did not wish to proceed against them, on the ground that the statement made by the cashier about the amount of the missing notes, was not reliable; and that he was closely related to him. The police released those mehtas on bail, on Friday evening, to appear on the following day before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court. The complainant further ascertained that the cashier was in the habit of taking moneys to different firms, and forgetfully leaving at the firm's place large amounts, which were subsequently made over to him. The two mehtas answered to their bail-bonds on Saturday morning before Mr. Slater, on a charge of theft of the currency notes in question. After the statement of the complainant was reduced to writing, Inspector Hack, who was in the charge of the case, applied to the court, to strike out the case against the prisoners, adding that the complainant did not intend even discharging the two mehtas from his service. The magistrate accordingly struck the case out against the two persons.

Fatal Tram-Car Accident to a Girl.—An enquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Hindu orphan girl, named Ruttonbai, aged ten years, residing with her sister at Condia Street. The deceased used to go about the town, begging alms, carrying her younger sister in her arms. About half-past 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, Ruttonbai, with her younger sister in her arms, came out of Chimna Butcher's Street on to Grant Road, to go into Condia Street. A tram-car, driven by one Currim Matadeen, was, at the time, being driven from the J. J. Hospital towards the Two Tanks, and when the car was only about four paces away, the deceased attempted to cross the road. The driver shouted out to her, and immediately put on the brake, but before be could pull up, the deceased was knocked down by the horse. By the time the car was stopped, the front wheel on the off side, jammed the deceased's left leg. The baby, which was in the deceased's arms, fell on to the road, fortunately clear of the tram line, and was very slightly injured on the right foot by the fall. The car was immediately backed, and the deceased was extricated and conveyed with the baby to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was found that Ruttonbai's left thigh bone was completely crushed and fractured into small pieces. There was also an abrasion on the right leg extending from the knee to the ankle. She was detained in the Hospital under treatment. The deceased, after admission, never rallied, and died at a quarter-past 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally knocked down by a tram-car.

Alleged Theft by a Boarder.—Naroo Babaji, a dock-labourer, residing at Old Nagpada, reported to the police, on the 20th ultimo, the thefts of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs 112, from his house, on the previous day, and gave the name of one Balloo Jamoo, a boarder in his house, who, it was then alleged, had absconded from Bombay immediately after the discovery of the theft, as the person against whom the complainant rested his suspicion. The police made inquiries, but Balloo could not be found until Friday afternoon, when he appeared at the Pydhownie Police Station, and surrendered himself. The police then took Balloo to the complainant's house, where the complainant's wife, who is related to Balloo, stated that she found the whole of the missing property behind a box in her room, on the 30th ultimo, but that she did not mention that fact to her husband, as he was then absent from home. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector George charged Balloo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with theft of the complainant's property. After relating the circumstances of the case, the Inspector asked the magistrate to strike out the case, and discharge the accused. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of the complainant and his wife, asked the accused whether he had anything to say, when Balloo pleaded not guilty, and stated that during the last six months he had been boarding with the complainant, he had frequently used the key of the complainant's box, in which he used to put his own clothes. About ten days ago he, in company with his mother, left for his native country, Bhore. Before leaving the complainant's house, he had opened the box to take out his clothes, but he could not say whether he had taken out the money bag and left it outside by mistake, or put it back. On his return to Bombay he was informed that complainant had reported to the police against him, and that the police were searching for him. He then proceeded to the Pydhownie Police Station, and gave himself up. The magistrate struck out the case.

NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the association's hall, Shaik Memon Street, Mr. Dhuramsey Soonderdass Moolji presiding. The first business before the meeting was to consider what alterations and additions were necessary to be made in the present indent and agreement forms used by the Native and European importing houses in ordering out goods. The chairman, ha[illegible] explained in Gujarati, the desirability or otherwise of alterations and additions in the existing indent and agreement forms, it was unanimously resolved that a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to suggest such amendments in those forms as they deemed necessary, after mature deliberation :—Messrs. Dhuramsey Soonderdass, Damoder Goculdass, Khimji Jairam, Purshotam Govindji, Purshotam Cooverji, Madhowji Thakersey, Hemraj Kanji, Narandas Kanji, Kalidas Dharamsey, Jeevraj Dayal, Lukhmidass Bhimji, Jeevram Vissonji, Chuturbhooj Shevji, and Mowji Premsey Toolsidas. The second business before the meeting was to consider a requisition from Gordhandass Ragoonathji and eleven other members of the association, suggesting that, in view of the large stocks of goods accumulating, orders for further purchases of the goods to arrive, might, in the interest of the association, be held in abeyance till the end of the present year. Several members expressed their opinions against such a suggestion which, if carried into effect, would be detrimental to the interests of many members. They thought it better to leave the subject to the good sense of individual members, instead of binding them to a resolution. The matter was eventually dropped; and the meeting, after transacting some miscellaneous business, dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes : "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says : "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Turner's brigade is now in camp at Wano, where it will remain for the time being, while the Civil officers exercise their powers of persuasion on the maliks of the Waziris. There have been a few petty acts of provocation on the part of the irresponsibles, as was only to be expected, but the headmen of the different sections are coming in satisfactorily, and a quiet settlement of the situation is anticipated.

The High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the autumnal vacation.

Last evening, in the rooms of the Theosophical Society, Hornby Road, an interesting lecture on the philosophy of the Zoroastrian religion was delivered by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Unwalla, M.A., Principal of the Samuldas College at Bhownugger. The lecture, we learn, had been read before the last Oriental Congress held at Geneva as an essay contributed to it by Mr. Unwalla.

Mr. Ramsoday Mookerji, Inspector of Police. Bengal, has been deputed by the Bengal Government to introduce into the Bombay Presidency, the Bertillon system of anthropometry. The system is certainly calculated to establish the identity of criminals who attempt to evade enhanced punishments by personal disguise. Its principles were lucidly explained by the Inspector to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on Friday last.

We note that, at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, which commences on Monday, the 12th inst., 59 young ladies appear as candidates, of whom 34 are Christians, 23 Parsees, and 2 Hindus. Last year the number of young lady candidates was 64, of whom, 36 were Christians, 23 Parsees, 4 Hindus, and 1 Jew.

Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, the benevolent Parsee lady of Bombay, has built at a cost of Rs. 75,000 a sanitarium for Parsees near Domus. The opening ceremony is likely to be performed on the 20th inst., the day of the third anniversary of the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

By the mail train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Saturday last, Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsee lady of Bombay, who has built a new fire-temple at Udwara, left for that station to pay her respects to the sacred fire there. This is probably the first time the Parsee lady has travelled by rail. She first visited Udwara and Gujerat many years ago when the fire-temple was originally built by the late Mr. Dadabhoy Wadia, and when no railway existed. Notwithstanding her great wealth, she has been a home-seeking, plain lady, adhering to her instincts as a conservative Parsee widow, although universally respected in her community.

The P. and O. Co's extra steamer Shannon, which arrived in harbour yesterday, at 1-30 p.m., under the command of Captain E. Crewe, from London, *via* Marseilles, while leaving the former port, on the 12th instant, collided with the s.s. Fingal, which was lying at anchor on the Thames; with the result that a puncture was made on starboard quarter, which necessitated detention at Gravesend for about twenty-four hours. The weather was fine throughout the voyage.

The Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th October 1894 shows an Increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 11,580 maunds with a Decrease of Rs. 2,995 in the earnings.

A great quantity of valuable stores belonging to the Commissariat Transport Department was destroyed in the disastrous fire at Peshawar, in November last year. Orders issued some time ago to replace them, and stores are now being sent up from various stations for this purpose. As the new store-houses at Peshawar are approaching completion, there will be no risk of deterioration. It was not considered advisable to send them up from down-counrry till the permanent accommodation was nearly ready.

The weak link in the railway communication with the Quetta-Peshin plateau is the section between Ruk and Sibi, which is only a single line. This could not possibly accommodate all the traffic in case it were necessary to mass a large force in the Kandahar direction. The line it is said might well be doubled, so as to be ready by the time the Mushkaf-Bolan railway is completed.

The new edition of Sir George Chesney's *Indian Polity* is now in the press. The last having been published in 1870, the author's present undertaking has amounted rather to a new book on the old lines than a fresh edition in the ordinary sense of the term.

As compared with last year, the revenue derived under the Stamp Act in Bengal shows an increase of over a lakh of rupees. The net revenue amounts to no less than forty-two lakhs. The gross collections from judicial stamps alone were 114 lakhs, or three lakhs more than last year. Does this mean a corresponding increase of litigation?

The Lord Bishop of Madras is issuing a letter requesting the Chaplains and other Clergymen ministering to European congregations throughout the Diocese to have special offertories in their churches on the first Sunday in Advent for the Additional Clergy Fund.

From transfrontier correspondents the Lahore paper hears that "Sardar Habibulla Khan has proposed that in the event of H H. sanctioning the plan, he would order an illumination for a night at all the important stations, and release some of the prisoners in connection, with the Amir's health. It is also proposed to proclaim by beat of tum-tums throughout the kingdom against the bad rumour of the Amir's death."

The *Statesman* writes :—We are sorry to learn that the era of prosperity which seemed to be dawning for the Kidderpore Docks, with the imposing array of vessels that filled the berths, has not yet arrived. A new financial difficulty, it appears, has arisen. The only earnings of the Docks proceed from the cranage dues, which have been scaled down to about six annas per ton. Consequently, those vessels, and their number we understand is not small, which lie in the Dock, and take in their cargo from country boats with their own tackle and appliances, are a dead loss to the Dock Trust. We have heard of one instance in which a ship paid in dock fees a few annas over seventeen rupees; yet of this paltry sum the Port Commissioners had to pay Rs. 16 to the Harbour Master to take her out of the Docks out of working hours. The second case broaght to our notice is yet more disastrous; for the vessel paid Rs. 8 for the use of the Dock cranes, and cost just four times that sum to get out into the river! We await with some curiosity the expedient which the Dock authorities will adopt to meet what looks like a misuse of their property. Short of a working arrangement with the East Indian Railway, we confess we do not not see how the enormous deficit of last year is to be cleared off. Certainly it will not be liquidated by losing 400 per cent on every vessel that enters theDocks.

While on baggage-guard from Peshawar to Cherat, a private of the King's Royal Rifles had his Lee-Metford rifle snatched from him by two daring Pathan thieves. The soldier captured one but the other fled with the rifle.

India has had no recorded experience of the lady smuggler, but Egypt, it would seem, is less fortunate. At Alexandria, the other day, a French dressmaker of Cairo arrived from Marseilles, and declared that she had only two chairs and some trifles. She signed a declaration to this effect. Still the Customs authorities were doubtful, and on examining her boxes found silk to the value of 11,000 francs. Unabashed the lady made excuses, and tried to force on the Customs Administration certain invoices for merchandise of comparatively insignificant value. Eventually she paid £72 on the silk and withdrew it. In Egypt there would appear to be something like a contraband trade in French silks.

A NOVEL PROPOSAL TO REFORM THE BOMBAY DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. Framjee Adurjee Iyebarra, describing himself as a civil engineer, is of opinion that the entire drainage system of Bombay has been a misconception of the wants of the city, and an unpardonable blunder throughout in execution. This is not a new idea of his. He has been so contending for years past, not in his own, but in the interests of the community; but those in power, he regrets to add, have without rhyme or reason turned a deaf ear to his scientific teachings. He distinctly wrote in that strain to the Municipal Standing Committee, but the members were ill-advised at their last meeting not to consider his suggestions respectfully, and merely resolved to record his communication without going into its merits. Mr. Iyebarra considers that he has been shabbily treated by the local Municipal authorities. He has frequently made offers to the Municipal Corporation to undertake the Bombay drainage system on approved principles of his own. Having received no satisfactory reply to his disinterested offers, he had in vain invoked the aid of the Bombay High Court in the matter. But he was conscious of his great powers as an engineer; and nothing daunted by the coldness of that august tribunal, he had carried on a long correspondence on the subject with the Bombay Government. In February last, he forwarded a petition to the Bombay Government, stating that, after working his brains for the last ten or twelve years, he had invented a new system of drainage which, he considered was admirable in design and best suited to the requirements of a city like Bombay. To show that he was entirely disinterested in the matter, he informed Government that he had sacrificed his personal interests and had even neglected his dealings with Siam as a merchant. He, however, entertained a hope that the discriminating British Government will yet have the good sense to recognise his great services to the science of engineering and recoup him for the losses he had sustained. Mr. Iyebarra reminds the Bombay Government that some of the greatest benefactors of mankind, who made wonderful discoveries in science and art, had seen their claims neglected by an unsympathising public, but that these were fully appreciated after their deaths. And so, Mr. Iyebarra argued by analogy, he had the satisfaction to think that, even if his own merits remained unrecognised by the present generation, they were sure to obtain a fitting recognition after his death. The Bombay Government were, therefore, told not to commit such a blunder in his case. Many European engineers and newspaper editors, who made no distinction between castes and creeds, had the good sense, Mr. Iyebarra says, to speak favourably of his new system of drainage, It was only the Bombay Municipality that was obtuse enough not to discern his merits, and promptly recognise them at their true worth. Mr. Iyebarra confesses that at the first blush of the matter, the Bombay Government might naturally look with wonder upon his proposals and suggestions; but he says he is prepared for the emergency, and is ready to prove up to the hilt all that he advances. Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, had turned out an enemy of Mr. Iyebarra. He had looked with an envious eye upon Mr. Iyebarra's inventive skill as well as upon his prospective fame if his proposals were carried into execution. He had, therefore, presented to Mr. Justice Starling a plaint in which he claimed damages from Mr. Acworth to the extent of Rs. 15,000, as compensation for his envious neglect of his proposals, for questioning his sanity, for denying his engineering skill and proficiency, &c. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Justice Starling had refused to accept the plaint. Equally obdurate were the Bombay Government, who declined to receive further communications from Mr. Iyebarra on the subject, and told him to communicate direct with the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Iyebarra is evidently a resourceful man, and in reply advised the Government to abstain in future from conferring high posts upon natives, who were all envious people. Government were also informed that Parsees in general did not accept the opinions of the Hon. Mr. Mehta and other Parsee members of the Corporation. If Government wanted to satisfy themselves of the truth of this statement, it was suggested that they should tell Mr. Mehta and his confreres to prosecute Mr. Iyebarra on a charge of defamation. Finally, Mr. Iyebarra frankly warns the Bombay Government in his last communication that, should he receive no satisfactory reply from them within a week, he would be under the painful necessity of appealing in the matter to H. E. the Viceroy.

A REMARKABLE CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING GOVERNMENT.

Mr. J. Sanders-Slater's, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, and Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Kanji Purbat, Dewji Purbat, and Chapsey Purbat, cotton merchants and leading members of the Kutchi Dussa Oswal community, with utilising used one-anna receipt stamps.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, defended the accused.

Ladha Lalji, a cotton broker, was examined as a witness for the prosecution. He produced a book in which was an entry, bearing a one-anna receipt stamp. He knew all the accused. He knew Kanji's handwriting. The signature on the stamp affixed to the entry was in Kanji's handwriting. Witness had bought twelve bales of cotton for the accused on 5th April last. When he went to the accused's place of business he saw second and third accused remove one-anna receipt stamps by means of water from paid-off hoondies. Witness also saw them place in a box on one side, such of the stamps as bore no marks. Stamps that were good, having no marks on them, were affixed by Dewji on the bills which was in the book. He saw Dewji affix about five or seven stamps in this manner. Bad stamps were being washed by Kanji and Chapsey (the other two accused). After washing off the marks on the stamps, they placed the stamps on blotting paper, pressed out the water, and left them there to be dried. Dewji was applying gum to the stamps, and putting them on rent bills.

Some further evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

A correspondent writes:—"It has lately occurred to some one—and the idea has also found its way into print—that there is no inscription whatever on Dr. Blaney's statue. The want was not felt, and therefore the omission was not missed, until the ingenious gentleman in question called attention to it, while the good old doctor is still in our midst, active and energetic as ever, and while his face has been a familiar sight almost to every man in the street, the marble monument which is standing in front of the Gaiety Theatre to immortalize his memory—so far as marble can—needs no name yet to be affixed to it. And as for an enumeration, in letters of gold, of the civic virtues which have earned him the monument in his life-time, it may perhaps, shock the doctor's modesty each time he happened to pass by his statue, Carlyle says that when he came to read, on one occasion, his name in large letters at the Athenæum office, he hurried on with downcast eyes, as if he had seen himself in the pillory; and we think we should be doing Dr. Blaney great injustice, did we suppose him incapable of similar feeling, if not his name alone, but also a catalogue of his virtues, should be made to stare him in the face. It is very seldom that the living have the happiness of seeing their own statues. But in the case of our distinguished citizen, the impatient gratitude of the people refused to wait until he, in the fulness of time—and may the time be distant still!—should have gathered to his fathers. An inscription upon such a monument is in the nature of an epitaph, a post-mortem commendation of the departed worthy; and it would, therefore, appear rather premature to carve Dr. Blaney's praises for deeds which he is still so happy and able to perform. We hear, however, that the committee of management had not lost sight of the details regarding a suitable inscription on the statue; but that the Italian artist, who was entrusted with the work, informed them that it was not at all usual to have it on the statues of the living. And so the marble figure stands there for the present in its native simplicity, like the poet's beauty who, when unadorned is adorned the most. But statues of notable men are intended more for future generations than for their contemporaries who must know these worthies too well, either to admire them sufficiently or to forget them entirely. A generation will arise to whom Dr. Thomas Blaney will be little more than a pleasing memory, and for their information, as well as emulation, a short epigraph will be necessary to show them who and what manner of man he was. But that crowning act of duty might well be postponed until the distinguished citizen has gone the way of all living things."

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The following notification was issued on Saturday as a *Bombay Government Gazette* (Extraordinary.)

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 19th December 1894, at 4 30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to leave their Cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two Cards with their names legibly written on each : one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee who have not already been presented, are requested to send their Cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress : European Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in a Frock Coat or Dress Coat, with White or Coloured Trousers and White or Buff Waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Officers, English and Native, are requested to pass His Excellency together by Corps, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers after the former have passed.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the East Door.

By Command,
T. HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Mahabuleshvar, 1st November 1894.

HIGH COURT.—November 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Hearing on Preliminary Issue.

82-94—Framjee and M Mohssen bin Saleh bin Oomer bin Awada Baruck Jung and another vs Abdula Hubib bin Abdula and another.—Crawford B and Co
147-93—Framji and M—Chandoolai Khooshalji vs Avad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bhadoor—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

291-93—Bhaishunker and K—Kessowji Damodhur and another vs Khimji Jairam Sewji and other—Little S N and B—Part heard.
445-94—Craigie, L and O—The Jivraj Baloo S and W Co, Ld, vs Khushal Nanji and another—Wadia and G
616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Haji Essa Haji Essack vs Manchabhai Balgovind—Wadia and G.
445-93—Jehangier D (for pauper)—Ratanbai vs Jamsetji Pherozshaw and others—In person and Khunderow M.
52-91—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Dewji and others—Edgelow and G. and Janadhan and A.
485-93—Thakordas D and C—Curimbhai Ebrahim and others vs Khooshai Tallockchand and other—Craigie L and O.
486-93—Bick M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanji and another vs Khooshal Tullockchand and others—Craigie L and O.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioners' Report.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Valebhoy Khanbhow and others—Payne G and S—Mansukial D and J—Crawford B and Co—Edgelow and G.
107-92—Crawford B and Co—Waghuji Hanmuntrow vs Sorabji Nowroji Moosa—Roughton and B
35-91—Bicknell M and M—Sha Premji Devchand vs Thucker Govindji Chaloorbooji &c—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

301-94—Little S N and B—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Jalbhoy Ardeshir Shett and another.
363-94—Bhashunker and K—Mowjee Valabdas vs Ambina Kadaji Ramgiah Hebber bin Mungajee Hebber.
454-91—In person (paupers)—Borah Mahomedally Vulleybhai and others vs Nawla Shella and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

622-92—K D Shroff—Baba Dewnath vs Goswami Shri Gir dharilalji Maharaj—Tyabji D and C—Part heard.
136-93—Tyabji D P and C—Goswami Shri Gordharlalji Tirkamji Maharaj vs Baba Dewnathsing Maharaj—K D Shroff.
375-94—Payne G and S—Moosaji Essoofali vs Adamji Nurudin and others—In person
367-94—In person (a pauper) Futtey Khan Daryakhan vs Aminabibi and others—Daphtary and F
71-94—Bhaishunker and K—Laxmibai and others vs Bhai Ramchunder—M H Khan
272-93—Edgelow and G—Muncherjee Bomonjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and E and G.
76-94—Bicknell M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and another—In person

For further directions and costs on Commissioners' Report.

517-91—In person—Shaik Malangbin Shaik Hajee vs Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Dubash—Tyebjee D and Co
151-93—Bhaishunker and K—Lachminarayen Makanlal and another vs Jumnabai—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suit of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

423-23,989-93—Dickshit and H—Shewbinger Ookajee vs Balliram Gabasa Rungari—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

40-91—Crawford B and Co—Bai Ruttonbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhai.
79-94—J C Cama (for pauper)—Cadurbhoy Noorbhai vs Ramutbai and others—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Summary Suit for dismisal in Chambers.

163-91—Jehangier D—Jehangier Dorabji vs Dhunbaiji and another.

Long Causes for dismissal in Court.

410-94—Tyabji D and Co—Jetha Bhima and others vs Pherozshaw Bomonji Captain—Wadia and G.
617-93—Payne G and S—Goolam Hoosein Moolji vs Bai Manbai and others—Thakordas D and C—Part heard.
307-94—Brown and M—Hurgowan Gopal and another vs Gowancarebai—Thakoredas D and C—Part heard.

Petition for Hearing and Final Disposal.

In the matter of Act XXXIV o 1858 and in the matter of Deepchund Ootumchand a Lunatic—Edgelow and G—Bai Shivcore—Petitioner

Postponed Long Causes.

89-94—In person—Koobabai vs Rampurtab Gulabroy—In person.
123-93—In person (a pauper)—Ramjee Dewjee vs Soorjee Canji and another—Mathubhai and J.
321-94—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Megraj and others—Bicknell M and M.
246-93—Framji and M—Haji Alli Dubash vs Otto Martin and another—Pestonji R and K.
505-93—Brown and M—Rowji Nanchand and another vs Maganlal Premchand and others—Tyebji D and Co.
222-91—Payne G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade vs the Standard Mills Co Ld—Ardeshir H and D.
161-94—In person (a pauper)—Hussan Haji Rahimtoola vs Isaac Mahomed—Tyabji, D and C.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Rowji vs Purshotum Magandas and others—Chitnis M and M.
154-91—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetji Framji Kathack vs Bhicaji and others—Nanu and H.

For Hearing on Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangji Hunsraj and another vs Gunputram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

Summary.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Masulipatam and moderately or slowly elsewhere. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and the Central Provinces, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in most places and the minimum from 4° to 13° in excess in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Sholapur and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Jacobabad and the lowest 52° at Neemuch. Humidity has increased largely at Madras, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Indore, Deesa, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Cawnpore, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Akola, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Musulipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam. An area of low pressure lies over Berar, the Central Provinces and at and in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad, where the abnoral deficiency amounts to about one-tenth. The winds are cyclonic around it, and rain in local showers is to be expected in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, the Madras Presidency and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. The weather all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 24° and to the north of Latitude 16° is slightly unsettled and will become more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

To-day's pressure has risen rapidly on the north of the Madras coast and fallen slightly in the western half of the Peninsula. Pressure has risen slightly in the N.-W., N. E. and Southern India. The cyclonic storm in the Circars yesterday has advanced in a north-westerly direction and is now filling up in the southern districts of the Central Provinces. Moderate rain has fallen in the north of the Madras coast, Orrissa, Chota Nagpur, Eastern districts, Central Provinces and Bengal, and light-showers at Lucknow and Cawnpore. Sumbulpore has received one inch, and several stations in Bengal between one and two inches. Showers may be received in the south of the Peninsula, Central India, N.-W, P. and Bengal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2140 tons, Captain J A Magenis, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

The s s Inchulva, 1,453 tons Captain J C Brown, sailed on Saturday last for Havre and Hamburg with a general cargo.

The s s Thibet, 1,665 tons, Captain R Garret, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, and Liverpool &c, with a general cargo and Mrs Sander, and three deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut and Mrs Knox, Mr L J M Shields, Mr and Mrs Hampton, Mr Carter Mrs Rose de Souza, and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Karachi (1st November), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C M Price, Mrs Muir and infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs L. Christie and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Moners, and child, Major and Mrs Jennings, infant and nurse, Mrs Simpson, Lieut and Mrs Simons, Lieut, Leslie, Mrs Burton, Major Hum, Miss Hunter and 290 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Naseri	850	Raffin	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
F	Bezwada	5001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
G	Sahadet	1091	Ahmed	Jedda		H M S Nimazie
F & J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
L	Tannadice	1408	LeMiere	Not fixed		H C Jooma
O	Nyanza	1421	Abass	Zanzibar	4-11	D Jairam
P	Thibet	1665	Peters	Not fixed		Hajee Cassum
Q	Laseyne	1151	Blanc	Aden and Karachi	9-11	G Rats

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	A Fakirry	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
Ponani	513	S. Fakeera	Bhownagur	3-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	3-11	W & A Graham & Co
3	D Balduino	3049	Cruciani	Genoa	14-11	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-11	C Barboro
8	Vindobona	2688	P Mersa	Trieste	9-11	A L S N Co
9	Sirdhana	2055	Rickford	Not fixed		M M & Co
10	Thorndale	1917	Dickson	Not fixed		V E & Co
11	Columbus	220	J Janghans	P. Victoria		V E & Co
12	Eden Hall	2373	R N Jones	Liverpool	12-11	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Thames	4078	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 1.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	Aden, Oct 29.
4	Brindisi (s)	Wright	Mauritius, Oct 22.
	Shannon (s)	Crew	London, Oct 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	London.
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.
	Assaon (s)	Leigh	China, &c.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Inchulva (s)	Brown	Havre, &c.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
4	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Liverpool, &c.
	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Mauritius.
	Loodiana (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, &c.

*The steamer Thames, entered for loading on Saturday last for Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Idar (s), 2595, Hughes
D. Balduino (s), 3014, Cruciani
Vindobona (s), 3303, Mersa
Bisagno (s), 1499, Barabino
Siam (s), 1589, Weighell
Kendal (s), 1530, Bennett
Avoca (s), 935, Nacoda
Nyanza (s), 1421, Abbas
Akbar (s), 1441, Baldwin
Taonadice (s), 1408, LeMeire
Aurora (s), 1799, Fill
La Seyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Sahadet (s), 1091, Hassum
Alberta (s), 3162, Davis—put back from sea
Lady Armstrong (s), 2042, Abbott
Emir (s), 2620, Robson
Bombay (s), 2019, Robertson
Netherby Hall (s), 2139, Boyle
Columbus (sp), 221, Junghans
Milverton (sp), 2141, Anderson

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Mayo, Simpson
R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Lawrence, Brownlow
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Plassy, Taylor
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
Britannia (Hired Transport), Parfitt

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 3.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—14 casks tallow, The Makanjee Son and Co.
Eden Hall s—1128 cwts myraboliams, Rahimbhoy Carimbhoy; 100 cwts coir yarn, Treecumdas Lowjee.

For London.

Caledonia s—16 oz gold bar (Rs 2930). Ralli Brothers; 6¼ cwts ivory, N Meanee 8 cwts ivory, udhabhoy Ebram; 7¼ cwts ivory, Abdoolreman Ahmed.

For Marseilles

Eden Hall s—18930 cwts castorseed, 8940 cwts mowraseed, 2000 cwts linseed, 7030 cwts rapeseed, 10998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Siam s—61 cases opium, The P and O Co.
Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 227 cwts raisins, 28 cwts jardaloo, 42 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eooo,

For Calcutta.

Loodiana s—51 bales, cotton, B Hurdyall; 55 bales cotton, H Govindram, bale cotton Phiroze C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 28.

Locke, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Nagpore.

November 1.

Harbottle, Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, off leave, from England.

November 2.

Empson, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, from leave, from Pachmarhi.

November 3.

Haughton, Major, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, off leave, from England.
Clowes, Lt, Bo, I S Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.
Dunsford, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Q O B L I, off leave, from England.
Hawks, Capt, Ms, 23rd Regt, off leave, from England.
Thomson, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on duty, from Poona.
Wilson, Capt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Leslie, Lt, Bo, R E, on transfer to Aden, from Lonalai.
Taylor, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd R Dublin Fus, on leave, from Quetta.
Henn, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Conyngham, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, to rejoin, from Englanb,
Wickham, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—November 2.

Biddulph, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

November 3.

Meade, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Lancers, H C, on furlough, to England.
Reilly, Major, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.
Mould, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 1st Cavy, on furlough, to England
Browne, Major, Bengal, 2-4th Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.
Malcolm, Capt, Bengal, 2-4th Goorkhas, from leave, to Meerut
Miller, Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Hay, Lt, Ms, on furlough, to England.
Marshall, Col, Bengal, R E, on furlough, to England.
Aitken, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Campbellpore.
Bradley, Lt, Bengal, 2-2nd Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Jaffney, Brig-Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on retirement, to England.
Reilly, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to England.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supt. Army School, on leave, to England.
Maxwell, Major, Ms, R A, on duty, to Madras.
Perry, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday 9th, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday 7th, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday 9th, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. Gun drill.

2. Parade for Saturday next, the 10th instant :—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. and 9-in. B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual Gun target practice.

Dress for both Companies :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head-Qrs., on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th November, 1894.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows :—

(1) "A" Company.—At 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) and Friday 9th in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys School Mazagon.—Squad drill for Recruits.

(2) "F" Company.—At 8 p.m., to-day (Monday) in the St. Mary's College Compound, Byculla; and 7 a.m. on Wednesday 7th instant at St. Joseph's Church Bandora. Dress—Mufti without Arms.

(3) "G" Company.—At 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th instant behind the Municipal Offices. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

(4) Byculla School.—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) 5th and Thursday 8th insatnt.

(5) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 6th and Thursday 8th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday 6th and 7 a.m. on Thursday 8th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MUSIC CARRIERS !!! Various Patterns, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 8-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE. —Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

IT is now acknowledged, both by Europeans and Natives, that Ours is the most Varied and Loveliest Stock of Ties and Scarves in India.—BATLIBOI & VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PLOTS for TENTS, near the Colaba Station, are available. For occupation and particulars, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency.

WANTED, a Competent LADY SUPERINTENDENT, of sufficient Teaching Experience, for the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, from 1st January, 1895. Apply, with Testimonials, to M. B. COLAH, Honorary Secretary.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay. MORTON MAJU and Co.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and Afternoon TEA. For Comfort, Privacy, Civility, and True Value for your money, go to JAMES PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, East Side, opposite Royal Insurance Co.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOST Beautiful and Lovely Paper Shades just received. A visit respectfully solicited. To the Mofussil a Special Illustrated Price List sent on application to the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co. Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—C. B. MARE, 13 hands, Rustic Cart, and English brown Harness. One of the Smartest little turn-outs to be found in Bombay. Any fair Trial allowed. Apply to Messrs. STEVENS and Co., Coach Builders, Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED, an Experienced CASHIER, age about 35. Must be quick worker, and write a good hand. Salary about Rupees one Hundred. Security required. Apply, by letter, NEW MOFUSSIL Co., Ld., with Testimonials.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

OUR Bakery is THE only one in Bombay that is worked by Steam, so please be Sure that you get PEARSE & Co.'s Bread and Biscuits. The only Address: SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay. No other Name and Address.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

CAPTAIN L. F. DE V. STOKES says:— "I have been most comfortably looked after and well fed at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The Proprietor exceedingly Attentive and Courteous."

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED Article is acknowledged far Superior to German. Beware of German Counterfeits. We GUARANTEE our Goods of English Manufacture.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY. Howard's ART of RECKONING, Re 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5. —CASSELL & Co., London; THACKER & Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.— English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

"FEVER MUST GO!"
BY
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

"NOTHING COMES NIGH IT . . . .
A real Blessing, and no mistake.
Invented for Poor Humanity's Sake."
BEWARE FEVER IS NOW RAMPANT!
And no remedy is equal to
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
And to seek after a better Remedy is just as
"To gild refined Gold, to paint the Lily,
To throw a perfume on the Violet,
To Smooth the Ice, or add another hue
Unto the Rainbow, or, by any means,
To seek to improve Squibb's Ague Specific,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

It Produces a charm-like effect in Ague-chill, Malarial, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, Influenza, &c., &c.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific: most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
The Public............	„ 16	„ 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:— One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

THE death of the Czar appears to have produced no adverse effect on the London Stock Exchange, Consols, which were unchanged on Thursday, having advanced 1/8 per cent. yesterday, say, to 101 7/8; while, on the Paris Bourse, Rentes, which were also unaltered on Thursday, at 101¼, advanced, according to Reuter, ⅜ per cent. yesterday, at 102¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109¼. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £56 11-16. The price of Bar Silver remained at 29 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 63 7/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·57½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 1-8d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £110,000 in Silver to this port Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower yesterday, at £48·10 per ton; Yellow Metal was quoted at 4 3/8.

To-day, Consols in London have further advanced 1/8 per cent. to 102; but French Rentes have declined ¼ per cent., to 102; Paris Exchange on London being a shade lower, at Rs 25·12½. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Paper is ¼ per cent. higher, at £56 15-16. The price of Bar Silver has advanced 1-16d. to 29¼d. per oz.; but in New York, the price of the metal and rate of Exchange on London are unchanged. Indian Sterling Loan has advanced ¼ per cent. to 110. A further sum of £125.000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indian *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3 1/8d. per lb., but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, in all but the most distant position, in which they were unchanged, the extreme quotations being 3d. per lb. for November-December deliveries, and 3 3-32d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

There has been no change in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool to-day; but Arrivals have advanced 1-64d. per lb. in all positions. The market closed steady this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales summing up 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The Imports are 19,000 bales. Fine Broach at Havre is half-a-franc lower, at fcs. 36½ per lb. The Manchester Market has remained quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 78,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales smaller, at 78,000 bales. The Imports were 14,000 bales greater, at 70,000 bales. The total Stock, at 670,000 bales, showed a decrease for the week, of 9,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of Cotton was virtually unchanged, 5⅝d. per lb. having remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, while February Futures were a point higher, at 5·64 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 78,000 bales; and the total figures to the end of the week give the following comparison with those in the two previous seasons for the same period:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts......	78,000	46,000	41,000
Weeks' do.	430,000	328,000	286,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,213,000	1,790,000	1,686,000

To-day, again, there has been no change to speak of in Cotton in New York, 5⅝d. per lb. being still quoted for spot Mid-Uplands, while February Futures are one point higher, at 5-65 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 53,000 bales, going against 51,000 bales last year, and 44,000 bales the year before, on the corresponding day last year.

No business has been done by exporters in our local Cotton market to-day; and the Mills have taken only 600 bales, made up of 400 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 168-69; and 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 151¼; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 138 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has also been quiet in tone, with business for export upon the usual small scale, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have remained a steady market, with a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	462	bales.
Wheat.................................	5,560	cwts.
Linseed	1678	„
Gingelly................................	5 000	„
Castorseed.............................	1,729	„
Rice	3,193	„

FREIGHTS.—The tone of this market has been weak to-day; but no fresh business has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and at 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount having been placed at the latter rate for near delivery; but for Bank remittance we have heard of no enquiry, and rates from Calcutta also coming firmer, ours left off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.........	1s. 1 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 5-16d.	„
Credits 3 „ ...	1s. 1 13-32d.	„
Francs 3 „	1·41.	„

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 5-16d. and Credits, for next year's delivery, at 1s. 1 7-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 7/8 for Money and 102 11-16 for demand, for 3½ per Cents.; but an advance of 1-8 per cent. on these quotations was established, in a steady market, 103 and 102 13-16, respectively, having been the closing quotations.

SHARES have been quiet, and steady on the whole; but some changes have taken place in prices of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip—generally in sellers' favour. In the former, Queen have advanced Rs. 20; Framji Petit, Rs. 15, James Greaves, and Oriental, Rs. 10 each; Coorla, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each; and Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit, Rs. 2½ each. Hyderabad have declined Rs. 110; and Presidency Rs. 40; In Press shares, Fort are Rs. 5 higher; and Bombay Cotton and New Indian have advanced Rs. 2½ each. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the 1st issue, and Rs. 5 down for the other. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5, say, to Rs. 1,257½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper....................	56 11-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	78,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	70,000	„
„ „ „ Surats.........	1,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	670,000	„
„ „ Surats................	22,000	„

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	9	2 p.m.	13	22
Teheran	4	8	33 a.m.	1	23
Suez	4	1	55 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th November, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	17	...	9
„ Karachi............	..	17	..	3
„ Madras............	...	20	...	5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—Oct. 13, at Chapel House, Ealing, wife of Alfred Cooper, late of Calcutta, of a son.

MICHELL—Oct 12, at 19, Canfield-Gardens, N. W. wife of Col J W A Michell, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—RICHARD—Oct 15, at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, Ernest Barnes, Lieutenant 2nd Punjab Cavalry, second son of F D Barnes, Esq. J P, of Bickley, Kent, to Marie Eugenie, youngest daughter of the late Commendatore G Richard, of Milan, Italy.

FETHAM—GRANT—Oct 10, at Holy Trinity, Weymouth, Capt Edward Feetham, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt, eldest son of the Rev William Feetham, Vicar of Penrhos, Raglan, Monmouthshire, to Isabel Beatrix, youngest daughter of the late Col Ewen Grant, Bombay Staff Corps.

FORESTIER—WALKER, JUSTICE—Oct 9, at St James's, Paddington, Radiville Frederick, second son of Sir George Forestier-Walker, Bart, to Eva, second daughter of Col Justice.

JENKYNS—WINTON—Oct 12, at the Church of St Barnabas, Addison-road, Kensington, Edward Eustance Jenkyns, of the Stock Exchange, eldest son of Edward Senkler Jenkyns, formerly of the India Office, to Mary, widow of John Jamieson Winton late manager Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore.

MACAULAY—RYAN—Oct 8, at St Patrick's, Portrush, Denzil Ibbetson, second son of Hon Colman Macaula of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Margaret (May), only Child of the late Daniel Ryan, of Clozhun, Co Tipperary.

MACDONALD—PRINGLE—Oct 16, at All Saints' Church, Cheltenham, Capt J R L Macdonald, Royal Engineers, to Alice Margaret, youngest daughter of Gen George Pringle, Indian Staff Corps, of Glendower, Cheltenham.

MOCKLER—RINGROSE—Oct 16, at All Saints' Babbacombe, Torquay, Guy Henry Gaston, 5th Burma Regt, son of the late Col W E Mockler, 4th West India Regt, to Edith Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Ringrose, Esq. of Cottingham Grange, East Yorks.

MOLLERUS-LE-CHAMPION—CUNLIFFE—Oct 16, at the parish church, Petton, Shropshire, Loftus de Launay Mollerus le Champion, only son of Lt-Col Mollerus-le Champion, to Caroline Muriel Valencia Cunliffe, fifth daughter of Mr Ellis Brooke Cunliffe, of Petton Park, Shropshire.

DEATHS.

BECHER—Oct 18, at Sydenham Caroline Maria, wife of Major-Gen Alfred Becher, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 56.

BELL—Oct 14, at 15, Circus, Bath, Maria Jane, widow of William Bell, Bengal Civil Service, aged 74.

BUCKLER—Sept 19, at Madhupur, India, Louisa, widow of Sidney Duncan Buckler, of Calcutta and Jersey, aged 63.

EVANS—Oct 12, at Exeter, Mary Emily, only daughter of the late Capt John Evans, H E I C S.

GRAHAM—Sept 21, at Laredo, Texas, Herbert, eldest son of the late Major H A Graham 105th Madras Light Infantry.

GRAY—Oct 13, at 96, Talbot-road, Bayswater, Captain Cyril Metcalfe Gray 21st Bombay Native Infantry (late 3rd Belooch Regt), youngest son of the late Alexander Gray, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 36.

WOOD—Oct 16, at Park Lodge, Sunningdale, Gen Sir David E Wood, G C B, Col-Commandant R H A, aged 82.

YOUNGHUSBAND—Oct 15, at 40, Killeser-avenue, Streatham Hill, Mary, widow of Oswald John Younghusband, Retired Bengal Army and late H M Foreign Office, aged 81.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1894.

THAT the city of Poona rather than Bombay is the great stronghold of Congress principles in this Presidency, is evident from the fact that five out of the seven Bombay Provincial Conferences which have been held, have assembled at Poona, and that the gathering of the clans has taken place in "the capital city this year for the first time. But although the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha is more industrious in its political propaganda than the Bombay Presidency Association, the Conference which concluded its sittings yesterday was well-organised, a result largely owing to the untiring energy of Mr. Wacha, who will, we are sure, consider it a compliment to be described as the Bombay Schnadhorst. From all we hear, as to a good portion of the occupants of seats reserved for visitors it would seem that Lord Harris' recent disparagement of the schoolboy regard for "politics and other questions not suited to youth," has fallen on stony ground so far as the youth of this city is concerned. An impartial observer present in the Framji Cowasji Hall yesterday might reasonably be inclined to think that with the exception of a few agriculturists the "delegates" represented the legal profession rather than the people at large. But, of course, it is the policy of the Conference rather than its organisation which is accountable for the fact that gentlemen of the legal profession evidence a more lively interest in the proceedings than any other class of people. This feature of Congress politics was, however rendered less noticeable by the selection of a non-professional President, in the person of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, whose public work as a representative of the University in the Legislative Council, and as a painstaking and industrious member of the Municipal Corporation, fully entitled him to the nomination. Mr. Javerilal expounded his views on questions of Imperial and provincial interest with such fulness, that his presidential address, although delivered with great rapidity occupied an hour and-a-half in delivery. He did well to impress first and foremost upon the delegates, both by word and by example, the essential need for serenity and sobriety in the discussion of the questions to be brought forward, and it would have been well if all the speakers, particularly the Secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the politician who is "ashamed of being an Englishman" had followed the excellent example set by the President. To his proud references to the commercial importance of Bombay no exception can be taken; neither can anyone doubt the justness of his estimate of the inhabitants of the city generally as a people opposed to all that savours of disorder.

Mr. Javerilal entered upon more debateable ground when he spoke of the "mischievous effects" of the closing of the mints; but the subject was only briefly referred to, and no suggestion was made as to what alternative policy the Government of India could have adopted. He completely carried the meeting with him when he complained of the unfairness of the exemption of cotton fabrics from import duty for the sake of party advantage at home, and gave warning that the proposed countervailing excise duty in the products of the Indian mills would be "enormously unpopular." These opinions are so widespread that it is impossible to conceive of any meeting of educated men in India where their hearty endorsement would be refused. There is no parallel in Indian history to the unanimity with which the question of cotton duties is viewed. From the deficit which renders necessary the imposition of import duties to the growth of military and civil expenditure was an easy transition, and Mr. Javerilal made good use of the opportunity to emphasise and enlarge upon the recent utterance of Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir David Barbour on the subject of the perilous growth of Imperial expenditure. Mr. S. Lang has lately expressed similar views, and it must be admitted that when three ex-Ministers of Finance agree in the opinion that the Department for which they were formerly responsible is unable to exercise a sufficient check on the monetary requisitions of other branches of the administration, the time has come for enquiry and reform. The necessity for retrenchment, wherever possible, is acknowledged on all hands, and has found expression in numerous methods, ranging from the curtailment of railway extension on the one hand, to the prohibition by the Madras Government of the use by its servant of a whole sheet of note paper where half a sheet will do, on the other. The temperate remarks of the President on the need for retrenchment in the military and civil administration of the country seemed, however, to be forgotten yesterday, when the Conference expressed by resolution a desire for the separation of the executive and judicial functions of Government, and for the carrying out of certain other reforms which, however desirable in themselves, would seriously increase the cost of administering the Empire without adding to the revenue. In justice to the delegates however, it should not be overlooked that Mr. Setalvad assured them before the resolution was passed that little or no extra expenditure would be incurred in the separation of executive and judicial functions, provided it is carried out as per the scheme patented at Poona two years ago. The President complained that the bureaucracy in India is apparently oblivious to the fact that the Empire has considerably changed under the fostering care of British rule, and that they take little cognisance of the new forces which have sprung up. But it was rather singular that he should quote the opinions of such representatives of bureaucracy as the Indian Census Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal upon the most potent of these new forces—education—in support of the contention that English officials so far from reading the signs of the times correctly do not read them at all. Further research into the presidential address however, makes it clear that Mr. Javerilal mainly intended to convey his conviction that the bureaucracy do not give the educated natives, who are the products of British rule, full credit for the virtues they, generally speaking, possess, and that official rulers should exhibit a spirit of greater confidence and sympathy with their Indian fellow-subjects of the Queen-Empress. It may be remarked in passing that it was somewhat injudicious of Mr. Javerilal to speak of the "deep debt of gratitude the educated classes owe towards Lord Wenlock for his defence of Simultaneous Examinations" in view of recent disclaimers by the Governor of Madras. Is it possible that so close an observer of public affairs as Mr. Javerilal has allowed the speech delivered a week ago at Vizagapatam to escape his notice?

As might have been expected, the member of the Legislative Council whose action at the last meeting drew from Lord Harris a ruling, as to the limits of the Budget discussion, took the opportunity afforded by his chairmanship of the Conference to discuss at some length his Excellency's decision. Some of the vernacular papers speak as though their Anglo-Indian contemporaries will through thick and thin take a contrary view to those who are "agin the Government." But Mr. Javerilal is not so short-sighted for he asked his audience to "imagine his surprise that the exponents of public opinion in the daily English press of Bombay, who might be expected to intepret the rules of debate more liberally, unhesitatingly endorsed the view of the President." We believe Mr. Javerilal is not a particular admirer of Lord Lansdowne, but he quoted with hearty approval, as opposing the dictum of Lord Harris, a speech in which the ex-Viceroy expressed a hope that criticism of provincial policy would be made in the Legislative Council, "where it can be met and replied to, and not elsewhere where it cannot." Although Mr. Javerilal regards this remark as putting the pronouncement of an ex-Viceroy in the scale against that of a provincial Governor, we are sure he has no desire to see the "dictum" carried to its logical conclusion. His chairmanship of the Conference and his exhaustive "vivisection" of provincial policy are an ample refutation of such a suggestion. We must confess that we fail to see in Lord Lansdowne's speech—which was not uttered *ex-cathedra*—a single expression which would justify the discussion of any and every provincial topic when the Budget is brought forward. Even if such was the case, Lord Harris was bound to enforce the rules of debate, not according to any general remarks made at a public banquet, even by a Viceroy, but by the wording of the rules themselves. However, it seems that his Excellency the Governor and the Law Member of Council know less about the rules governing debates in the Legislative Council than the delegates to the Provincial Conference, for a resolution was passed declaring in effect that Lord Harris was in the wrong, and that the rules had been "interpreted in an extremely narrow and illiberal spirit." Probably not one delegate in twenty has even read the rules, but that trifling circumstance did not deter them from sitting in judgment on his Excellency's decision, and enthusiastically declaring it to be an improper one. Mr. Javerilal and the Conference were on firmer ground, when they pleaded for an extension of the privileges of non-official members in the way of greater freedom of interpellation and the power to move amendments on the Budget. But these are privileges which, under existing rules, no President of Council can give, and it is to the British Parliament, and not to the local Governments, that the appeal for further powers must be made.

IT is again reported that the Japanese have captured Port Arthur. The statement is made on the authority of Reuter's Yokohama correspondent. At Port Arthur the great Chinese Arsenal is situated, and, as may well be understood, a successful attack on it will go further towards one on Pekin than would the capture of Moukden. The advantages of the capture of Port Arthur are immense, for, if the news be true, not only have the Japanese possession of vast stores of Chinese arms and ammunition, but a place at which conveniently to collect their forces and prepare throughout the winter for a landing on the shores of the Yellow Sea, the capture of the Taku forts, and the siege of Pekin. Indicating the advantages of the capture of Port Arthur, a military writer recently expressed the opinion that it would be much as if Antwerp were in the hands of a Foreign Power which had command of the sea and projected an invasion of England. But the matter was shown to be not easy of accomplishment, for as the Taku forts were once taken from the rear, the Chinese were taught a lesson thereby. Port Arthur was made as strong on the land side as seaward, and able to resist a strong siege, but if the Chinese will flee from the Japanese at one place, they are likely to from another, and it may be that Japan's victory was almost as easily won at Port Arthur as it is reported to have been at Fung-Hung-T-Cheng.

WE hear that Mr. Theodore Bent is to leave England for Arabia this month, with a view to continuing his work of exploration. When Mr. Bent visited the Hadramut Valley, in Southern Arabia, he entered the valley almost at its western extremity. From important tribes in the eastern section of the valley, he says he received cordial invitations to visit them; but the powerful tribe which occupies the central part of the valley was extremely hostile to Europeans, and declined to allow Mr. Bent to enter their country. Mr. Bent then formed the design of paying a visit to the eastern valley of the Hadramut at some future date by way of Muscat, and this design he is now preparing to put into execution. The two termini of his proposed journey are Muscat and Aden; and he will probably start from the former place on the western shore of the Gulf of Oman. As on his former journey to the Hadramut, Mrs. Bent will accompany her husband; and the Government of India has again placed at Mr. Bent's disposal the services of Imam Sharif, the Indian surveyor, who rendered valuable assistance in preparing a map of the country through which the expedition passed. Mr. Bent's party will be much smaller than last year, and if he succeeds in his undertaking, he will, we believe, be the only European who can claim to have traversed the whole of Southern Arabia.

IT is interesting to us in India to learn that the extraordinarily low-level to which the price of wheat and the wholesale price of flour have fallen in Turkey, has induced the Government of that country to commission the Ministry of Agriculture to consider the best mode of checking the competition of foreign products of these commodities. The technical section of the Ministry has presented a report recommending an increase of the import duties on wheat and flour. Like all incipient protectionist measures, the increase is to be "exceptional and temporary." It is to be retained, we are informed by the British Consul, only "until the local trade in grain and flour has fully developed." The Technical Department has full confidence in the agricultural future of the empire, and it says that with the opening of the new railways now under construction and the extension of existing lines, Turkish agriculture will enter upon "an era of prosperity and development." The report has been submitted for the consideration of the Government. In view of this recommendation of measures for the purpose of making bread dearer for the Sultan's subjects, the Minister of Agriculture is taking steps to encourage the cultivation of the potato in Turkey as a means of providing a new and cheap food-supply. The Minister is evidently a man of observation, if not of resource.

THE case of Dr. Charles Rieu, whose appointment to a Cambridge professorship of Arabic is announced, is quoted by a home paper as an illustration at once amusing and provoking of the working of the hard and fast rule as to the age retirement of the civil servants of the Crown. Dr. Rieu, who for many useful years served the Trustees of the British Museum as Keeper of their Oriental Manuscripts, and who was compulsorily retired last year on account of age, is still performing the duties of his former office as "an act of grace," because it is urged the Trustees cannot every day invent or discover a man of Dr. Rieu's exceptional qualifications for an office whose duties require special and singular attainments in Oriental scholarship. There are many public servants in India, both civil and military, whose services it would be well to prolong as "an act of grace," but there are so few evidences of grace even in appointments in India nowadays, that it is useless to hope for extensions.

OUR former Governor, Sir James Ferg M.P., left London by the last Indian mai Brindisi, where he embarked on the Rohil Sydney. The object of the right hon. ba visit to Australia is reported to be con with some gold-mining project, in which interested, and though some of his friend expressed a wish that he should take the tunity of re-visiting Bombay, it is not stood to be probable that he will

H. E. LORD HARRIS is expected to retu Bombay on the 9th prox. On the 19th Dece at half-past 4 p.m., his Excellency will hold a at the Bombay Secretariat.

H. E. LORD HARRIS, before starting on his through Gujerat on to Lahore, performed an esting function at Poona, on Saturday after last. It was the inauguration ceremony of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Parsee Gymkhana which been built in that city at the expense of the P Baronet of Bombay. A large shamianah had erected for the accommodation of the guests vited to the opening ceremony, and was beaut with plants in flower and foliage and coloured and bannerets. It was decorated with six bearing suitable inscriptions; and a portrait of Queen-Empress was not the least among attractions. Among those present were:—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General and Mrs. Blundell, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Dustoor Hoshang Jamaspjee, Dustoor Bomonjee Jamasp Assana, Messrs. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, N. D. Khandallawalla, &c. Lord Harris was welcomed on his arrival, at 5-30 p.m., by the members of the reception committee, after which the honorary secretary submitted a short account of the Gymkhana. Lord Harris opened the institution building with a key of solid silver, which on one side bears his Excellency's crest, and on the other a partial view of the Gymkhana; and delivered a felicitous address in performing the ceremony.

THE seventh Provincial Conference resumed its sittings in the Framji Cowasjee Hall, on Saturday evening, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal. The first resolution carried deprecated the tendency of the Survey Department to set at naught the moderating restrictions set upon excessive enhancements in 1874, and 1886, and also that the Government had in many cases over-ruled the more moderate suggestions of its own revenue officers when they were in conflict with those of the Survey Department. The second resolution expressed feelings of dismay and alarm at the rules recently drafted by Government regulating admission to the Provincial Service, especially on account of the exclusion of Mamlatdars and the complete subordination sought to be effected of the competitive principle of admission. The Conference also reaffirmed its opinion that twelve out of the twenty-five seats in the Legislative Council should be allocated to non-official members; asked for an amendment of the present rules so as to secure more equitable representation; placed on record its opinion that members of the Council submitting interrogations should be allowed to make brief explanation of statements. It was also resolved that the rules of debate, in the opinion of the Conference, permitted of discussion on the presentation of the Provincial Budget of all questions affecting land revenue, excise, salt, assessed taxes, provincial rates, registration, and forests; and that it was highly prejudicial to public interests to interpret the rules in an extremely narrow and illiberal spirit.

YESTERDAY morning at 8-30 the Conference resumed its sitting and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad moved the omnibus motion that the Conference re-affirmed its resolutions of the previous years on the subjects salt, police, abkari, forests, local-self-government, and village sanitation and the separation of judicial and executive functions. But in doing so expressed its satisfaction at the present enunciation of policy of the Government of India in regard to forests, and hoped the spirit of the resolution would be loyally carried out. Mr. Wacha seconded the resolution, which was supported by nine other delegates and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Karim Nensey the meeting of the next Provincial Conference was fixed at Belgaum, and Messrs. D. E. Wacha, A. M. Dhuramsey, V. R. Natu, and Chhatre were appointed honorary secretaries. A meeting was also held in the afternoon at 3-30 when resolutions regarding land indebtedness, medical education, and primary education were passed. It was nearly seven o'clock before the Conference session terminated.

THE following are among recently proved wills:— Earl of Albemarle, £20,842; Mr. A. S. Bens, £362,483; Mr. Edward Walmisley, £133,240; Mr. Edwin Booth, £24,000; Alderman William Johnson, J. P., £4,492; Mrs. Eliza Ann Forster, £21,000; Miss Jane Aked, £18,000; Mr. Charles Cholmeley Dowling, £8,898; Mr. Henry John Borrow, £7,836.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

After the issue of the evening bulletin, on Wednesday, the late Czar gradually sank.

At about forenoon, on Thursday, serious collapse came on, and the members of the Imperial family were summoned to the room.

The Court Chaplain administered the Holy Extreme Unction, and read the prayers for the dying.

His Majesty rapidly sank, and quietly passed away—conscious up to the last moment—in the presence of the assembled family at fifteen minutes past 2 p.m.

THE FUNERAL.

It is probable that the body of the deceased Emperor will be conveyed from Livadia to St. Petersburg, and, it is expected, that the burial will take place there, on the 15th instant.

Orders have been issued to guard the entire railway route with troops.

The late Emperor's remains, while *en route* to St. Petersburg, will lie in state at Odessa, Kieff, and Moscow.

THE NEW CZAREWITGH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.

The Grand Duke George, the brother of the Emperor Nicholas II., has been proclaimed the Czarewitch until a son is born by the union of his Majesty with Princess Alix.

RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALIX INTO GREEK CHURCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.

H. R. H. the Princess Alix was anointed and received into the Greek Church yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LIVADIA.

T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Livadia.

THE FEELING IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The eminently pacific language in which the Manifesto of Emperor Nicholas II., announcing his succession to the Throne of Russia, was couched has given great satisfaction throughout Europe.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE NEW CZAR.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The French newspapers of every shade of opinion express confidence that the excellent relations between Russia and France, which the late Emperor had inaugurated, will be continued by his son notwithstanding his intended marriage with a German Princess.

The French newspapers are too sanguine in making the above statement, as the new Czar's leanings are quite unknown at present.

SYMPATHY OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has forwarded a message of condolence to the Russian Imperial family.

Her Majesty expresses therein her heartfelt sympathy which, she declares, is shared by all her faithful subjects.

SYMPATHY OF BULGARIA WITH THE CZARINA.

SOFIA, Nov. 3.

The Sobranje, which met yesterday, immediately adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Emperor Alexander, the Resolution of the Chamber styling him as the "Son of the Liberator of Bulgaria."

The Bulgarian Army goes into mourning for the space of a week.

THE INSURRECTION IN PERU.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A telegram just received from Lima declares that the reported attack on the British Consulate at Callao by the insurgents, is unfounded.

The British Squadron, which has sailed from Vancouver to the South, has probably gone for the protection of British subjects and property, in view of the revolution in Peru.

FAILURE OF THE FRENCH MISSION TO MADAGASCAR.

WAR IMMINENT.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

War between France and Madagascar is imminent.

News has been received that M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Plenipotentiary, has left the Hova capital, without receiving any answer to the French demands.

A WAR CREDIT FOR THE MADAGASCAR CAMPAIGN.

Nov. 4.

It is expected that the French Government will ask the Chamber of Deputies for a credit of 60,000,000 francs, for the campaign in Madagascar.

JABEZ BALFOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Advices from Argentina state that the Supreme Court has confirmed the extradition of Jabez Balfour.

DEATH OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE *TIMES*.

Mr. John Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*, is dead.

OCCUPATION OF FUNG-HUNG-T-CHENG BY THE JAPANESE.

TOKIO, Nov. 3.

According to the Japanese official report the First Japanese Army Corps occupied Fung-Hung-T-Cheng, the Chinese having fled from the place, at the approach of the Japanese, to Matienling.

REPORTED RE-CAPTURE OF KIN-LIEN-T-CHING.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A Chinese report has been received here of the re-capture of Kin-Lien-T-Ching, the Japanese losing three thousand men.

LATER.

The report regarding the re-capture of Kin-Lien-T-Ching, is a Chinese *canard*.

CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Reuter's correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs that the Japanese have captured Port Arthur.

OBITUARY.

General Philip Smith.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The improvement in the Amir's health continues.

CAPTAIN JELLETT.

Captain Jellett, on resigning his appointment as Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle, is transferred to the 9th Field Battery.

THE TROUBLE IN WAZIRISTAN.

A report received from the Waziristan delimitation escort states that a determined attack was made upon the camp of the escort at 5-30 o'clock this morning, the enemy being beaten off with considerable loss.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

Rumours have reached Tank that 3,000 Waziris have collected with the intention of attacking Jandola to-day. The garrison at Jandola is being reinforced.

MR. CURZON.

Mr. George Curzon has recrossed the Hindu Kush, after his journey in the upper Oxus valley, and is hastening back to India before the Kashmir passes close.

THE ROHRI-KOTRI LINE.

At the conference of engineers held at Sukkur on Thursday it was decided that the alignment of the new chord line from Rohri to Kotri should be from Rohri to Khundia crossing the Khairpur frontier, thence over the Nara river to Ranipur and Gambat, and into Kotrikund on the border of the Hyderabad district. From this point the line will be carried on till it joins the Umerkot line near Hyderabad.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 3.

The Berar Provincial gathering, convened by the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, met to-day here. Over ten thousand people from different parts of the province attended. A large pendal was specially erected on ground beautifully laid out. The proceedings commenced by Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayek, chairman of the reception committee, welcoming the assembled people. The president, Mr. Pandurang Govind, delivered an eloquent address, eulogizing the benefits of British rule, but pointing out that there were several matters where defects existed which required removal.

Both speakers thanked Mr. Plowden and Colonel Mackenzie for the courteous and sympathetic manner they received the Sabha's representations. This large provincial gathering was, the president said, convened because the suggestions came from several quarters for doing so, for discussing the threatened increase in land revenue assessment, the increasing indebtedness of the agricultural classes, the operation of the forest rules, and other matters.

The first resolution had reference to the establishment of an agricultural bank for alleviating indebtedness. Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayak and Messrs. Ketkar, Salimkhan, Bhagvantrao, Deshmukh, Maruti Naik, Surajumal, and Chunilal spoke.

The second resolution related to technical education for relieving the pressure on land. The speakers to it were Messrs. Datte and Bhagvat.

The third resolution, proposed by Mr. Joshi, was that the laws passed for Berar or extended to Berar should be brought before the Viceregal Legislative Council and not the Executive Council, and enacted in the manner laid down by the Indian Councils Act. Mr. Patwardhan seconded the resolution.

The fourth resolution was that for the efficiency of the provincial administration it is absolutely necessary that for appointments to places in the higher grades of Government service, particularly to those of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Superintendents of Police, passing a high test should be made a *sine qua non*. The speakers were Messrs. Kane, Yeshvantrao, and Keshavrao. The gathering meets again to-morrow.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 4.

The People's Association elected their delegates to the Madras Congress to-day, Rao Saheb Warad presiding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 4.

Rohilla arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 4.

Revenna arrived here yesterday evening.

Mail steamers Australia from Suez, and Revenna from Bombay, arrived.

EXTRA STEAMER SHANNON.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Marseilles, with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Amslie, Mr
Amesbury, Mr
Askwith, Rev F N
Amesbury, Lieut and Mrs
Bonnor, Mr H
Bush, Capt and Mrs, and infant
Barker, Mrs
Bacon, Mrs E M
Beverley, Miss
Crudgington, Rev Mrs, and 2 children
Davis, Rev J
Duckett, Mr
Earle, Mr and Mrs
Empson, Miss
Fasken, Surg-Lieut-Col, Mrs, child and infant
Flower, Miss
Fauchine, Mr and Mrs, and 2 daughters
Gill, Mr H J
Heywood, Rev and Mrs
Hathornthwaite, Mrs A K
Hilliard, Mrs W E
Hume, Mr O
Henry, Mrs, and 2 infants
Johnson, Mrs L
James, Mrs, and infant
Knowles, Mr W
Mould, Rev H
Orr, Mr and Mrs, and infant
Peck, Rev H J
Penrose, Capt
Phillips, Mrs H, and infant
Pryse, Miss
Seaton, Mr J N
Thomas, Mr E A
Thonger, Mr F
Tompkins, Miss A
Uloth, Mrs, and infant
Vallings Lieut H A
Walker, 2 Misses
Wilson, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr
Ashdown, Mr
Andrews, Capt and Mrs
Bourdillon, Mr, and Mrs, and inf
Bovill, Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs
Berent, Mr B
Bomanji, Mr
Bund, Mr J
Burne, Capt and Mrs
Beresford, Mr W
Barrow, Lieut-Col
Clibborn, Mr and Mrs
Chann, Mr H
Crosthwaite, Miss
Constable, Mr C L
Crawford, Mr
Carnac, Mrs
Cotterell, Countess
Cumberledge, Mrs F H
Cadell, Mr and Mrs
Cadells, Mr and 3 children
Cooper, Mr and Mrs
Candy, Maj and Mrs
Dalzell, Maj Hon
Davidson, Capt and Mrs
Davidson, Mrs M, child and inft
Digby, Mr
Davis, Capt and Mrs
Egerton, Miss
Egerton, Mr
Fletcher, Mrs
Fair, Mr G
Frost, Mr C
Giles, Mr A
Gow, Mr J
Gladstone, Mrs, and 2 infants
Ghose, Mr
Giles, Mr
Gordon, Capt and Mrs
Gibbon, Mr and Mrs
Heaton, Mr B
Hutchinson, Miss
Hight, Mrs
Henry, Mr and Mrs G K
Henderson, Miss
Hill, Mr H
Hastings, Mr and Mrs
Horn, Mr D
Humphreys, Capt and Mrs
Irwin, Mr H C
James, Mr A H
James, Mr and Mrs E and child
Karpeles, Mr J
Kaumann, Mr
Knyvett, Mr
King, Mrs
Kilby, Mr G
Lawrence, Mr H
Leanglib, Mrs
Lherois, Mr G de la
Lang, Mrs
Lumley, Mrs
Leslie, Mr B
Miller, Mr and Mrs
Miltmeyer, Mr
Macaulay, Mrs
Muller, Dr
Mcnaughton, Mr and Mrs
McIver, Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr G
Macpherson, Miss
McLeod, Mr and Mrs
Mein, Mrs
Mirza, Mr S
Noad, Mr and Mrs
Ollivant, Sir C
O'Connell, Mr and Mrs
Ogilvie, Mrs and infant
Pritchard, Lieut H
Payne, Mrs
Purvis, Misses
Park, Major, Mrs, inft and child
Petrie, Mr W
Quill, Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs
Reid, Mr and Mrs
Seton, Mrs
Sturrock, Mr and Mrs
Stewart, Mr J
Sartorius, Col
Sealy, Miss
Summers, Mr
Skrine, Mr and Mrs
Wood, Mr H
Wray, Mr and Mrs
Weir, Mrs C J

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

ENGLAND, in common with the rest of the civilized world, is profoundly moved by the distressing news as to the apparently hopeless condition of the Emperor of Russia. Admiration for what is known of the Czar's private life is as keen here as in other countries ; but the feeling, uppermost in people's minds, is not based on the great respect all entertain for his Majesty's admirable personal qualities, but springs from the fears that exist as to the possible consequences on the jealousies and rivalries of nations of the removal from this sphere of one whose predominant thought has been how he might prevent the outbreak of war, with its attendant horrors. Amidst the uncertainty surrounding the political situation in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, one thing alone has admitted of no doubt, and that is the completely pacific intentions of the great monarch, who, if we may judge from the most recent tidings, is rapidly approaching his end. I have said the great monarch for, although judged by some standards, he might not be considered entitled to that description, yet in the results of his government he deserves such a distinction if ever a sovereign did. A section of the Russian Press has, during the past few days, given vent to its dislike of England employing language of a character more violent than we have ever been accustomed to from that quarter ; such outbursts of almost savage hostility, if they, as we may hope they do not, indicate the sentiments of the more influential of Russians, must naturally tend in these isles, at all events, to increase the anxiety awakened by the gloomy reports from Livadia. The *Times*, more fortunate in its estimate of the Czar's rule than its rather unlucky attempt to pour contempt over the policy of Lord Rosebery's Government in regard to the war in the Far East, gives currency to the ideas entertained by Englishmen with respect to the illustrious patient. "No man can tell in what way or to what extent his own personal lot in life might have been made harder had the Russian throne been occupied by a ruler less sincerely devoted to the maintenance of peace." There is something rather touching in the reflection that the Czar, who, ever since he ascended the throne, has been in hourly dread of meeting with the same tragic fate that befel his predecessor, should be in danger of having his career prematurely closed by a painful and deadly disease. At this time one recalls a story which found its way into print, for the first time, a few weeks ago. "Good-bye, my dears," said the Emperor of All the Russias to his English nieces as they were leaving Denmark for this country ; "you are going back to your happy English home, and I to my Russian prison." Whatever may be the case elsewhere of Russia, at all events, it may still be said: "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." We can understand and in a sense sympathise with the dismay that appears to prevail in France. The gloom caused by the Czar's perilous state has been intensified by the alarming reports as to the health of the Amir of Afghanistan. The news that a change for the better took place six days ago has been a considerable relief, and everyone fervently hopes that the improvement may continue. A not very creditable attempt has been made in certain quarters to increase the alarm by suggestions as to Lord Elgin's inability to face a difficulty of such magnitude, but it failed, as I think the not very patriotic efforts to discredit the Ministry for their endeavours to stop the Korean War have up to the present failed. If the Government had invited a snub by going to the Powers without first ascertaining what chance existed of Lord Kimberley's proposals being accepted, they would have deserved all the hard things said against them ; but it is not easy to imagine that the Premier and the Foreign Secretary are so ignorant of their duties as to act in the foolish manner suggested. Moreover, if the *Daily News* is correctly informed—and the information it publishes this morning has every appearance of being communicated from St. James's Park—the attitude of the Great Powers is not so hostile as we had been led to suppose. Some people are saying that it will be a good thing for the *Times* when its responsible editor, Mr. Buckle, is able to return to his post. Those at present in charge are not acting as if the *Times* was still the best-informed journal in the world.

There is a considerable amount of commotion and agitation among the theatre-goers of the Metropolis and others, owing to the recommendations of the Licensing Committee of the London County Council, who, as you heard by last week's mail, have resolved that the licenses of certain popular places of amusement shall only be renewed on conditions which the lessees deem irksome and injurious to their business. Quite a strong agitation against the Committee's action has been got up, and there is a counter, though not so vigorous, agitation to support their decisions. The Empire Theatre is most seriously affected. Mr. George Edwards, the managing director, declares that to close the promenade will necessitate the closing of the theatre ; and he has given his employes, six hundred and forty-seven in all, notice to terminate his engagement with them, should the Committee's decisions be confirmed. As these employes and their families number something like three thousand people, of course, a great deal of sympathy is felt for them, and they constitute a considerable force at the back of the Anti-County Council agitators. The Church and Stage Guild, which has a number of clergymen among its members, is, as might be supposed, taking a leading part in the controversy ; while a New Association, entitled the Public Amusement Protection Society, has been formed, the object of which is sufficiently indicated by its name. On the other hand, the National Vigilance Association, of which Mr. Percy Bunting, editor of the *Contemporary Review*, is president, is holding meetings to protest against the "immorality," which is winked at in connection with the London music halls. Mrs. Chant declares that Mr. George Edwarde's admission that the closing of the promenade would ruin his theatre, is a confession of the truth of the charges brought against it, for the character of those frequenting the promenade is well-known. she was not one of those who thought it "a shame to have legs." She admits that she will have hurled at her the reproach of the decolletee dresses of ladies in the drawing-room, and she is quite right. Already we have heard a great deal about this side of the question. About the low-necked frocks Mrs. Chant is, she tells us, as shocked as anybody—and even in Leicester Square they are particular about this sort of thing, as an American married lady, who visited the Empire in evening-dress and incautiously strolled into the promenade could testify. That lady's encounter with one of the officials of the theatre would have probably led to coffee and pistols, for two of the incident alluded to had occurred in the other and less prudish side of the Channel. Mrs. Chant, indeed, has nothing to say for the modern ball dress : "it shows that we have only yet touched the fringe of a pure refinement ;" but she thinks it a sufficient answer to those who hold up that scanty attire to the gaze of a scoffing world to say that "a drawing-room is not a public place as is a stage." But in dealing with "decolletee dresses" Mrs. Chant doubtless felt that she was skating on thin ice, for did she not confess that she was attired in one when she went out to spy the nakedness of the Empire ? The discussion is becoming, if it has not become lively, and it is at least a good thing for the papers. The *Daily Telegraph* is having a boom with its columns of correspondence daily on the subject published under the alliterative, "Prudes on the Prowl." Pages of correspondence have appeared in that journal, and even the *Times* has admitted letters from some of the critics of our staid County Councillors. But I need hardly say that it is not in the *Times* that communications have appeared, signed "A Chorus Girl," "A Ballet of Girl from Necessity," or "A Fallen Woman." The ways of Peterburgh Court are not those of Printing House Square. It is noteworthy in this connection that, while Mr. Henry Irving has lately been advocating the Municipalisation of the Theatre, Mr. John Hollingshead, the well-known theatrical lessee, who had several London and provincial theatres under his management, declares that the recent proceedings point to but one conclusion, *viz.*, that "Municipal Government as applied to public amusements is, not only a mistake, but a pestilent failure." There is no stint of strong language used on either side in this discussion. Unless the County Council throws over its Licensing Committee, which numbers among its members Mr. George Russell, M.P., who has probably never seen the inside of a music hall. So rigid are his principles, many Progressives fear that it will go bad with their party at the next Election. It must be remembered that the masses use the music halls much more than the classes, and that the poor man does not like being robbed of his amusements any more than of his beer.

We have had several extraordinary revelations lately as to the treatment of the children at some of our pauper and industrial schools, and at the present time a nurse connected with one of the schools in East London is serving a term of imprisonment for cruelty. It is only a few weeks since Nurse Gillispie was sentenced, and now another series of charges of a similar character is being investigated by a Government Inspector, in connection with St. John's Industrial Schools, Walthamstowe. The schools in question were made the subject of an enquiry put to the Home Secretary during the last Session of Parliament, having reference to the severe punishments administered to the inmates. The allegations as to the reported cruelties were first made by the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, who acted as temporary chaplain in the school from March, 1893, to April of the present year. This gentleman was the first witness called at the enquiry now being held. He stated that he had seen boys undergoing a punishment known as "crucifying ;" they were forced to stand in the playground with their arms extended for periods of four, or four-and-a-half hours at a stretch. Others were put on "tramp," which consisted of being made to walk round and round in a ring at a quick-rate, under a hot sun, for, sometimes, nine hours at a stretch. A third punishment of which evidence was given, was called "back drill," or "pick-a-back," which consisted of one boy carrying another round and round on his shoulders for about an hour. Sometimes the lads were quite exhausted with these compulsory exercises, and on one occasion a boy's leg was broken. A number of lads who had been in the schools have given evidence of these and other forms of ill-treatment. On the other hand, an assistant master, the present chaplain, and a Government Inspector gave evidence of never having seen harsh conduct, and that the head-master, Mr. Webb, was kind to the lads. A curious letter from Mr. Webb to one of the boys was read, in which he called Lord Douglas as "mad as a hatter," and said he had given "no end of trouble," and was trying to get his (Webb's) place. The superintendent (Mr. J. Webb) generally denied the imputations of cruelty, and attributed the reports to animus on the part of Lord A. Douglas, who, he said, had gone all over the country to hunt up lads to give evidence. The enquiry was concluded, and the Commissioner will report to the Home Office.

The St. John's Industrial Schools are a Catholic institution, under the management of the Catholic Diocesan Clergy of Westminster, who have already had a private enquiry made into the management of the schools, by three priests. The present enquiry by the Home Office is the third or fourth which has been instituted, in connection with similar institutions, within a few months' time ; which clearly seems to point to something radically wrong in the Industrial School system. Perhaps the Royal Commission, which is about to assemble under the presidency of Mr. Mundella, M.P., may be able to throw some light on the subject, and suggest a remedy.

The School Board Campaign between the party supporting the present majority on the London School Board, who are dubbed by the other side "Diggleites," but call themselves "Moderates," and the "Progressives," or Undenominational party, is becoming somewhat exciting. The Progressive Members of the Board have just issued a joint manifesto, rigorously indicating the whole policy of the present majority, and charging them with sacrificing the interests of education to denominationalism. The election takes place in about three weeks' time, and many meetings are now being held by both sides. The Clerical Party, who are the authors of the so-called test circular, which is held to have disturbed the biblical instruction compromise of 1871, are claiming to have had their forces strengthened during the past few days. The Bishop of London, who formerly disapproved of the circular, withdrew his opposition to it, at the Church Congress, last week. His "hedging" has been followed by the withdrawal of Archdeacon Sinclair from the chairmanship of the Bible Education Council, a committee of Churchmen Non-conformists formed simply to support candidates who were in favour of upholding the compromise of 1871, and of dropping the new circular, without regard to their views on other subjects. This withdrawal, however, is regarded by the non-sectrian party as in no way weakening their influence, for Archdeacon Sinclair states distinctly, in his letter to the Council, that he has not changed his opinion on the famous circular, only that it would not do for him to maintain an attitude of hostility to his Bishop. He is the "Oculus episcopi," and so he must efface his own opinions rather than look the opposite way. But yet another ecclesiastical authority has given the Moderates his benediction. Cardinal Vaughan, the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, has issued a manifesto calling upon Catholic voters to support candidates favouring the denominational system of education. This is really the position taken up by the Moderates ; they wish to strengthen the Voluntary or Denominational Schools, at the expense of the Board Schools. A number of protests have been made against the Cardinal's manifesto by Liberal Catholics. On the other hand, the President of the Board School Teachers' Association has delivered a speech strongly condemning the circular, and some 3,000 teachers under the School Board persist in ignoring it. The attitude of teachers is likely to strengthen the "Progressive" party, whose charges against the dominant majority of starving the schools are also more or less confirmed by the teachers. Notwithstanding, the wordy warfare that is going on, it must be acknowledged that a good deal of indifference to the questions at issue prevails in several of the London districts. In most of the large towns the triennial School Board elections take place between now and the end of the year, and with these, and the New Parish and District Councils' and the ordinary Municipal elections in the towns, the next two months will be busy ones to all who have to do with the actual work of local government.

The British farmer is likely to suffer more this year than ever, owing to the extremely low price of wheat, which in some districts has touched 16s. per quarter—a record quotation in cheapness. The harvest has been a fairly good one, but the heavy fall in prices has, it is estimated, entailed a loss on the British farmer of £12,000,000, as compared with last year's values. Lord Winchelsea continues to advocate his National Agricultural Union, in the Council of which he says : Agriculture for the first time possesses a purely elective and representative body composed of delegates chosen in equal numbers from each of the three classes connected with the land—landowners, tenant-farmers, and labourers. The Union, however, does not make very rapid progress, for while the Free Traders smell protection in its objects, other parties complain that its programme is not strong enough to do much good for any class, and that what is wanted is a more thorough reform of the land laws. So far the following are the only points upon which some agreement has been come to among its two hundred members :—Readjustment of local taxation ; abolition of preferential railway rates for foreign produce ; state-aided pensions for working men ; more stringent legislation against fraud and adulteration ; improvements in the Agricultural Holdings Acts ; and power to advance money to landlords for the creation of small holdings. There is one part of the proceedings of the Union, which may prove useful. It has an experimental farm, on which trials are made with crops not usually raised in this country, and the results are recorded from time to time, in its organ, the *Cable*. It has just completed an experiment on the growing of sugar beet, the result of which is to show that a higher percentage of saccharine matter can be produced here than the average of Germany, where beet-growing is a considerable industry. But our farmers are very slow to take up any new form of culture. Beet growing has been pressed upon them before, but hitherto nothing but amateur and experimental production has been heard of, and so with other crops which it has been sought to naturalise in England.

THE Marquis of Dufferin, who has been staying at Caith House, Kircaldy, the residence of his daughter, Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, for a couple of days, will return to Paris this week.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the Overland Mails of the 19th October, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following Passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Barton, Mr R
Bower, Mr C L
Builton, Capt and Mrs
Bonns, Mr A A
Boyd-Wilson, Capt Mrs, nurse inft and child
Boyd, Mr T
Bowie, Miss Ida
Bell, Mr L
Carnegy, Capt and Mrs, and inft
Davidson, Mrs and child
Elliott, Mr R
Easton, Miss
Forbes, Mr and Mrs
Hunter, Miss
Haughton, Maj and Mrs
Mackay, Miss
Macfie, Mr and Mrs
McCormick, Mr
McPherson, Mr and Mrs
McManus Mr J
O'Neill, Mr O R
Pitt, Mr and Mrs
Poole, Mrs
Peterkin, Mr T B
Pasbach, Messrs (2)
Pasbach, Miss
Pocock, Mr R M
Pearson, Mr
Town, Mr L M
Webster, Mr A
Woodburn, Miss
Wright, Mr and Mrs and inft
Welchman, Miss
Weighell, Mrs
Young, Mr N

FROM BRINDISI.

Bird, Mr H M
Brooks, Mr A J
Bruel, Mr
Buskin, Mr M
Cogswell, Mr M J
Cotton, Mr G
Conyngham, Lord Chas
Civita, Mr
Cobb, Mr W H
Elton, Mr and Mrs
Forest, Mr T W
French, Mr H D
Greaves, Mr and Mrs
Guttman, Mr
Gloster, Mr J C
Hartman, Mr
Heatley, Mr and Mrs
Henderson, Mrs
Hill, Mr
Hearsey, Mr C D
Hoebel, Mr O
Hawk, Capt
Howard, Mr C F
Hext, Capt J
Impey, Mr W H L
Johnstone, Capt B A
Jackson, Mr H
Lynch, Mr C B
Lightfoot, Mr
Partridge, Mr J
Rampersad, Mr
Steinthall, Mr
Salanath, Mr
Stirling, Mr G C B
Tintner, Mr J
Thornhill, Mr J
Wace, Col
Wickham, Capt
Warren, Mr
Young, Mr R F

FROM ISMALIA.

Frank, Mr A
Toplitz, Mr F

FROM MALTA.

Buffett, Mr
Foyer, Mr W

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Balmoral on Monday, at which Parliament was further prorogued until December 20th.

Her Majesty has created Dr. Jameson, Administrator for the British South Africa Company in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, a Companion of the Bath.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud, arrived at Sandringham on Tuesday, from Mar Lodge.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in London, from Switzerland, on Monday.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne on Monday visited Burslem, where the Princess opened a new wing of the Wedgwood Institute, and Lord Lorne, in acknowledging a vote of thanks on her behalf, referred to the progress of technical and art education.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Maidstone on Tuesday and opened new technical schools erected by the municipality.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke on Tuesday at a Conference of the Liberal Unionists of the northern counties held at Durham, and dwelt on the necessity of active organizing effort in the interest of Liberal Unionism among the working classes. In the evening the right hon. gentleman was the principal speaker at a great meeting, over which Lord Durham presided. Criticizing the leading features of the Home Rule Bill of last year, he pointed out the mischievous consequences which its enactment would produce, and commented on the character of the leaders who in that event would control affairs in an Irish Parliament. He also discussed the items of what was understood to be the Ministerial programme for next Session, and asserted that the country might fairly expect a policy of definite progress and reasonable reform from the Unionist party.

Sir G. Trevelyan addressed his constituents at Glasgow on Friday night, and strongly denounced the attitude of the House of Lords in regard to the principal measures of the late Session.

Mr. Courtney addressed a meeting of his constituents at Torpoint on Monday night, and dealt with labour questions, expressing the opinion that any attempt to fix a universal diminution of the hours of labour or a minimum living wage would end in failure.

Sir H. James on Saturday afternoon opened a new Unionist club at Hopwood, near Bury, and spoke in vindication of the alliance between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists, which had enabled them to develop the policy of the old Liberal party.

At Birkenhead, on Saturday, Mr. Elliott Lees, Conservative, and Mr. W. H. Lever, Gladstonian, were nominated as candidates for the seat vacated by the succession of Viscount Bury to the peerage. The polling took place on Wednesday and resulted in the return of Mr. Lees by a majority of 106 votes over the number recorded for his opponent.

About 2 000 persons took part in an open-air demonstration, held at Peckham-rye on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the "South-east London Lords Abolition Committee," in favour of the extinction of the Upper House. A resolution in accordance with this object was carried.

GENERAL.

Sir John Rigby, Q. C., M. P., Attorney-General, has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, in succession to Lord Davey.

Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K. C. B., has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Customs, in succession to Mr. H. H. Murray, C. B., who will retire early next month.

The Lord Mayor has received from the Japanese Minister an intimation that the Emperor of Japan has conferred on his lordship the decoration of his "Order of the Sacred Treasures."

The proceedings of the Church Congress were brought to a close at Exeter on Friday by a devotional meeting in the morning and a conference in the afternoon, at which the religious life as affected by party spirit and other subjects were dealt with.

The Southwell Diocesan Conference was opened at Nottingham on Tuesday. The Bishop, in his opening address, alluded to the attack on Church schools and said the question of a National Church was not only before this country but before Europe. A resolution approving of a scheme for organized resistance to Welsh disestablishment was agreed to. Diocesan conferences were also opened at Manchester, Lincoln, and Lichfield, at which disestablishment, parish councils, and aid to the aged poor were among the topics discussed.

Mr. R. Hedley, the Commissioner appointed by the Home Secretary, on Tuesday opened an inquiry at St. John's Industrial School, Walthamstow, into charges brought by the Rev. Lord A Douglas, formerly chaplain of the school, of cruelty to the boys on the part of the officials of the institution. The inquiry is still proceeding.

Captain C. E. Cureton, of the 4th Hussars, was on Tuesday morning found dead in bed at Aldershot with a bullet wound in the forehead and a revolver by his side. An inquest was held in the afternoon and a verdict returned of suicide during temporary insanity.

A serious explosion of coal gas occurred on Saturday morning on board the steamship Explorer, lying in the Alfred Dock, Birkenhead. Seven dock labourers, who were trimming coal in the vessel's bunkers were shockingly injured, and were at once removed to a hospital.

At Pontypridd, on Wednesday, the stipendiary magistrate investigated charges, brought on behalf of the Home Office against the Albion Colliery Company, the agent, manager, under-manager, and a shotman at the Albion pit, Cilfynydd, of infringements of the Mines Regulation Act in connexion with the explosion which took place at the pit on June 23, when nearly 300 lives were lost. The charges against the owners and manager of the colliery were dismissed, and those against the agent withdrawn, while the cases against the under-manager and shotman were adjourned

A considerable part of Trinity College, Glenalmond near Perth, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

Captain Battye-Trevor has announced that he is about to form a small expedition to rescue his brother, Mr. Trevor Battye, from the island of Kolguev in the Arctic Ocean.

IRELAND.

Mr. T. Harrington, M.P. presided at the fortnightly meeting of the National League, in Dublin, on Tuesday, and contrasted the dissensions now existing among the Anti-Parnellites with the absolute unity which, he said, prevailed throughout the Independent party. He also declared that Mr. Morley's administration was less favourable to the Irish tenants than that of Mr. Balfour had been.

The new tenant named Rowan, who was the victim of a moonlight outrage near Listowel last week, has since given up possession of his farm through terror, though offered police protection.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Captain C. M. Grey, B.S.C. ; Gen. Sir David Wood, K.C.B. ; Major-General J. D. Swinburne ; Capt. R. N. Surplice ; Admiral T. Wilson, C.B. ; Prof. John Nichol : Dr. Terrien de Lacouperie.

THE SEVENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute was filled by an ethusiastic crowd of delegates and visitors on the occasion of the resumption of the seventh session of the Provincial Conference, on Saturday afternoon, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. In opening the proceedings the President said that as announced by him on the previous day the subjects committee met together and had framed resolutions which would be submitted to the meeting one after another. He had received an anonymous communication over the signature of "Hospital Assistant," but he might say that such anonymous communications would not receive any attention.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

The first resolution was as follows : "I. (*a*) That this Conference strongly deprecates the pronounced tendency of the Survey Department to set at naught the moderating restrictions placed upon excessive enhancements by Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government Resolution of 1874, and the Legislative enactment passed in 1886 by Lord Reay's Government guaranteeing exemption of private improvements. (*b*) That this Conference notes with regret that during the last five years the Local Government has not been careful in enforcing these wholesome restraints upon the work of the department, and it has in many cases over-ruled the more moderate suggestions of its own revenue officers when they were in conflict with those of the Survey Department. (*c*) That as all recent enhancements relate to the revision of orginal assessment fixed in times of high prices, when the methods and appliances of the department had received their full development, the only two grounds of rough work and low prices on which enhancements were made in the earlier revisions have ceased to be operative, and that it deserves the most serious consideration of Government whether in the Konkan talukas especially more stringent limitations should not be enforced in regard to all proposals for the enhancements on individual holdings and old village groups, and whether full exemption of *warkas* cultivation and conversion into rice lands should not as a rule be guaranteed. II. That this Conference again urges upon the attention of Government the injustice of fixing the revenue survey assessments in the Devghad taluka at a rate higher than what the owners of land can recover from their tenants under the Khote Settlement, calculated as it is to practically confiscate Khote rights ; and the Conference regrets that no steps have yet been taken for remedying this great evil."

In moving the above resolution the Honorable Mr. Natu said the President was quite right in describing the subject as one of the burning questions of the day. It was quite right that it should take the lead that day, because in the first place it directly affected the interests of the rural population, and, secondly, because it was practically excluded from the purview of the annual National Congress. It was also excluded from the consideration of the Legislative Council, as Lord Harris had ruled, that that was not the proper place for its consideration. His Excellency said that there were other platforms and other assemblies where this question should be discussed, so that in dealing with the question on that occasion they were simply carrying out with loyalty the wishes of his Excellency. He went on to contend that there should be no departure from the lines laid down in 1874 and in 1886 restricting excessive enhancements. But the Government orders on the question had been set aside by the Revenue Officers during the last five years. Enhancements were proposed by the officers, and Government without making enquiries of the people most concerned, approved of the enhancements, and obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State thereto. All this was done in secret, and therefore the cultivators were unable to appeal to the Secretary of State until after his decision had been given, when he was reluctant to re-open a matter which he had already decided upon. In some cases Government had even imposed higher assessment than their own officers proposed. The assessments were originally paid at a time when the American war had raised the prices of produce very much, and therefore it was unfair that enhancements should be made at the present time. The speaker gave a number of instance, in which the enhanced assessments pressed very heavily, and declared his conviction that the land revenue policy of the Government was making the hitherto loyal cultivators discontented and disaffected. (Cheers.)

AN UNFAIR INCREMENT OF ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Maneckshah Jehangeershah Talyarkhan, in seconding the resolution, remarked that the question was a very complicated one since survey operations were generally of such a nature. He would deal with the case of Panvell Taluka only, which was a typical case of survey operation. Panwell was settled by a very able officer, Colonel Francis, in 1857, when a revision survey was made in 1886, the people of Panvell knew what was coming on, and they accordingly assembled in a meeting and petitioned his Excellency the Governor to spare the marked attention they intended to pay to them. Was it at all fair on the part of Government to ask the Secretary of State to increase the revenue over the limit laid down for the Bombay Government without giving any sort of notice to the people so that they might have an opportunity of submitting their case to the authorities. The people presented a petition on the matter but without success. (Applause.)

Mr. R. L. Gharat, of Alibag, in supporting the resolution, said that this was not the first occasion on which the Conference had selected the subject of land revenue enhancement for its deliberations, and it was most unfortunate that in spite of all the representations made, the survey authorities should still persist in their oppressive policy. What would be the result if through any unbearable burden of taxations the agriculturists should find themselves compelled to give up cultivation and resort to questionable methods of earning their livelihood. It would be a bad day for India if her agricultural population were to become sullen and discontented. The revision survey instead of doing good to the people had been a source of much anxiety to them, for they did not know where to bring money to pay Government. A monster meeting of over 3,000 persons was held at Avus on the 21st ultimo and it was a proof of the widespread uneasiness pervading the taluka. Petitions made to the Government had not yet been satisfactorily disposed of. Nothing less than a commission of enquiry appointed by Government was likely to set matters right. (Applause.)

Messrs. J. K. Kulkarni, of Ratnagari, P. B. Dantra, of Bombay, Vithal M. Dhamakar, Sakaram K. Desai, Ganesh Hari Deverkar, and Nagardas Raoji Sett, of Alibag, Waman B. Dev, of Pen, and Jairambhai J. Deshmukh, of Thana, supported the resolution in vernacular.

A DISSENTIENT NOTE.

Mr. Venayak Narayen Bhagwat, a retired Government pensioner, asked the President to allow him to make a few observations before he put the resolution to the vote. Permission being granted, Mr. Bhagwat said that he wished to draw the attention of the Conference to the sentence in the resolution : "whether in the Konkan talukas especially more stringent limitations should not be enforced in regard to all proposals for the enhancements on individual holdings and old village groups, and whether full exemption of *warkas* cultivation and conversion into rice lands should not as a rule be guaranteed." He said that the Conference asked too much and asked that which was in fact unreasonable. Those who had had an opportunity of studying the records of the Thana District would know for a fact that there was a time when Government did not know what to do with a part of district on account of its yielding very little revenue. In fact the income was so small that it was not sufficient to conduct the administration of such parts of the district. The population in the district in those days was very sparse, though it had increased of late on account of the means of communication, namely, railways and roads having been introduced since into the district. There were still many places which were sparsely populated, and therefore all that land which was classed about twenty-five or thirty years ago as *warkas* land, was really speaking not *warkas* land but land which produced rice, and it was therefore too much to ask Government to exempt such land from higher taxation. He accordingly moved an amendment that the sentence pointed out by him should be deleted from the original proposition.

The President desired to know if any gentlemen was prepared to second the amendment, but a general cry of "No, no" was the reply.

The amendment accordingly fell to the ground, and the original proposition being put to vote was carried amidst loud applause.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Professor G. K. Gokhale (Poona) moved : "That this Conference regards with feelings of dismay and alarm the rules which have been drafted by the Bombay Government to regulate first admission to the recently-constituted Provincial Service, inasmuch as these rules are calculated to seriously impair administrative efficiency in the Presidency by reason of (1) the exclusion of the Mamlatdars from the Provincial Service ; (2) the prescribing of a ridiculously low educational test for entrance by competition ; and (3) the complete subordination sought to be effected of the competitive principle to the principle of direct nomination by Government ; and that this Conference is emphatically of opinion that the introduction of race or class considerations in the apportionment of posts in the public service is in direct opposition to the pledges given in the matter to the people of this country by Parliament in 1833 and by her Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1858." He said: Gentlemen, before I proceed to a criticism of the rules drafted by Government, I think it would be well to explain briefly at the outset what this new Provincial Service is. In the despatches of most of the local Governments and Administrations, it has been stated that the Provincial Service was the creation of the Public Service Commission, that the Commission formulated the scheme and Government merely adopted it. I venture, however, to say that this is not merely an inadequate representation, but to some extent it is even a misrepresentation, for, gentlemen, the scheme of the Commission differed in two most important respects from the scheme subsequently adopted by the Indian Government. When the Commission sat and reported, our public service—I am confining myself to the Revenue and Judicial branches only—was divided into two parts, the upper part comprising all the posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service from Assistant Collectors and Assistant Judges to Revenue and Judicial Commissioners and Members of Council, and the lower part, known as the Subordinate Service, comprising all lower posts up to the Deputy Collectorships on the Revenue side and First Class Subordinate Judgeships and Small Court Judgeships on the Judicial side. Now the Commission proposed that, instead of this twofold division, the Public Service should be divided into three parts, the topmost part to be reserved for the Covenanted Civilians and to be called the Imperial Service, the middle part to consist of a few posts detached from the old reserved Covenanted Service and some from the Subordinate Service and to be called the Provincial Service, and the lowest part to consist of what was left of the Subordinate Service. Now this scheme of the Commission was on the whole most unsatisfactory but one great merit of it was that it required Parliamentary legislation to permanently take away from the schedule of the Act of 1861 the posts that were proposed to be detached. But, gentlemen, when this question went to the Secretary of State, our great champion, Mr. Bradlaugh, was living, and Lord Cross was somehow or other afraid of facing Parliament in Indian matters during Mr. Bradlaugh's life-time. And the Secretary of State, therfore, decided to avoid the whole difficulty by trying to effect, by executive action under the powers conferred on him and the Indian Government by the Act of 1870, what the Commission wanted him to effect by Parliamentary legislation. Here was thus the first departure, and most important and at the same time a most unfortunate departure, from the lines laid down by the Commission. For, gentlemen, you can all understand that the guarantee afforded by Parliamentary legislation is infinitely more valuable than that afforded by a mere executive order which the Government could modify or even withdraw at its own pleasure. Another most regrettable modification of the Commission's scheme was that the quality and number of the covenanted posts proposed to be assigned to the Provincial Service was considerably reduced by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in passing final orders on the subject. Well, gentlemen, all this was bad enough, but the Commission and the Indian Government wanted that the Provincial Service should resemble as far as possible, at least in form, the Covenanted Service, and because there is direct recruitment for the Covenanted Service, therefore they wanted that there should be direct recruitment also for the Provincial Service. And the question of framing the rules for regulating first admissions to the new service was left by them to the various local Governments and Administrations. Here was then an opportunity for the local Governments to show the stuff of which they were made, to show how capable they were of taking a broad and sympathetic and statesmanlike view of things.

THE "BLUNDERING OF GOVERNMENT."

And how did the Government of Lord Harris choose to acquit itself in this matter? Why, gentlemen, the only answer that I can give to this question is that it acquitted itself like itself. Its conduct in this matter was in entire keeping with its traditions. Gentlemen, you may remember that only the other day Lord Harris charged the Deccan with having become during the past twelve months a byword for insubordination and disobedience. Well, whatever we may think of this accusation, one fact is clear and that is that during these twelve months, and indeed more than these twelve months, his Lordship's Government has made itself a byword for systematic blundering and for re-action. I know, gentlemen, this is strong language to use. But when so high a person as the Governor of this Presidency allows himself to be so completely scared by the ghosts conjured up by the imagination of his subordinates and comes down from his pedestal to hurl charges indiscriminately right and left, it is time for us, humbler mortals, to speak out and speak out fearlessly. I will, therefore, respectfully suggest only one question to his Lordship. Let him ask himself in what condition he found this Presidency when Lord Reay left the shores of India and in what condition he is now leaving it to his successor. Gentlemen an unbounded faith in the infallibility of the official hierarchy, a careful and complete shutting out of all non-official light, a persistent and almost studied defiance of public opinion, and an obstinate clinging even to errors under the mistaken notion that that was a sign of strength—these have been the main characteristics of his Lordship's administration, and his conduct in this matter of the Provincial Service Rules has been marked by all these things. The general desire in regard to these rules was that the recruitment should be all by open competition, and that the competitive test should be as far as possible identical with the Covenanted Civil Service test, so that it should not afterwards lie in the mouths of our opponents to speak sneeringly of the attainments of those members of the Provincial Service who might in course of time come to be appointed to the detached covenanted posts. But instead of this, what does the Bombay Government propose? In the first place, it relegates the competitive principle to a subordinate position in determining the mode of recruitment. Now it is all very well to say that the candidate who stands first in the examination is not necessarily the best of all the candidates. It is not a question of what is ideally the best mode of recruitment; the question is what is the best method available. And from this point of view I am quite sure you will agree with me in thinking that open competition is vastly better than direct nomination by Government. The remarkable success of the subordinate Judicial service and the miserable failure of the Statutory service are the two best illustrations of our contention. Then as regards the competitive test, the Bombay Government has proposed a curriculum so ridiculously low it is difficult to believe that it could be the work of a responsible Government.

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

Gentlemen, till the beginning of this year we were absolutely in the dark in regard to the intentions of Government in the matter. We had repeatedly before that urged for a publication of the proposed rules in draft form—even the last Conference passed a resolution containing this prayer—but the Government was pursuing its usual policy of secrecy and was preserving the silence of the tomb. But what the Government would not give us, an English daily supplied, and when we read the curriculum, surely it took our breath away. Here was a competitive test to be proposed for men who would one day be appointed Collectors and Sessions Judges and who would be placed on a footing of equality with those who had passed the Covenanted Civil Service examination—an examination stiffer in nature and wider in scope than an M A examination in the various groups. And yet the test proposed by the Bombay Government for these men is that on the literary side, they should pass in one of the Vernaculars of the Presidency and should have sufficient knowledge of Englishto write and understand official reports; on the mathematical side, they are to pass in arithmetic up to simple interest, algebra up to simple equations, and the first two books of euclid: on the historical side, they are to read a brief history of England and a brief history of India, and in addition they are to choose one optional subject. Gentlemen, you will see that this test is far inferior even to our Matriculation or U. S. F. Examination. Well, I think the mere reading out of this curriculum to you is the best condemnation that I can pass upon it. The next point in the proposed rules is the exclusion of the mamlatdars from the Provincial Service. Here, however, it is necessary to observe, in justice to the Bombay Government, that it is not responsible for this exclusion. Our information is—and this information is supported by the tenor of the Government of India's reply to the memorial of the Sarvajanik Sabha—that it fought hard for the inclusion of the mamlatdars, but that the Government of India disallowed the proposal for securing uniformity in all the Provinces. Well, gentlemen, this securing of uniformity at the expense of efficiency is, I think, a little too costly. The memorial of the Sarvajanik Sabha has dealt with this question of the mamlatdars' exclusion in all its bearings, and I don't wish to dwell on it any more in this place at this late hour. The last point in the rules which demands a protest is the introduction of race or class considerations in making appointments to the Public Service. And here, gentlemen, I am anxious that there should be no misunderstanding. I am one of thse that have the very strongest sympathy with the backward classes. I feel, and feel most earnestly, that, unless the backward classes come up educationally into a line with those that are more advanced, real progress is not only difficult, but is in many respects impossible. But the way to bring these classes up is not by pitchforking their members into places for which they may not be fit, but by giving them special educational facilities. And, in adopting this remedy, it is the imperative duty of us all to earnestly co-operate with Government. Gentlemen, the sympathy professed by a certain class of people for the backward classes is often in reality a desire not to push these backward classes forward, but to push the forward classes backward. While, therefore, we would welcome any special educational facilities which the Government would give to the backward classes, so far as the public service is concerned, we must insist that fitness and fitness alone should be the criterion of eligibility, as has been solemnly promised by Parliament and by her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Gentlemen, I believe I have dealt with all the points mentioned in the resolution which I have moved. I know there is no hope that our protests and our prayers will be of any avail. But as it is more agreeable to live in this world with hope than to live without it, let us hope that Lord Harris will yet see his way to show some regard for public opinion in this mattsr. It may be a sign of strength to stick to one's own plan in spite of opposition, but I think it requires far greater and more real courage to turn back when the defects of your plan are pointed out to you.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Manilal B. Javeri was enthusiastically carried.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. D. E. Wacha then moved the subjoined resolution:—"I. (a) That this Conference re-affirms its opinion expressed last year as to the justice and expediency of allocating to non-official elective members twelve out of the total number of twenty-five seats in the enlarged Provincial Legislative Council. (b) That this Conference places on record its deep regret that the Municipalities and Local Boards in so important a division as the Central Division, as also of Sind, have been left absolutely unrepresented in the enlarged Council, while other minor interests, like those of the European mercantile community, have been allowed over-representation. (c) That this Conference expresses its earnest hope that Government will see its way at an early date so to amend the present rules as to secure equality of privileges in the matter to the Municipalities and Local Boards in the different parts of the Presidency. II. (a) That this Conference views with regret the unsatisfactory manner in which replies are generally made to questions put by honourable members in the Local Legislative Council, thus defeating the wholesome object with which the privilege of interpellation has been granted in the amended Councils Act, 1892. (b) That in the opinion of this Conference it is highly desirable and most expedient in public interests that the rules laid down regarding interpellation under the amended Councils Act, 1892, should be so modified as to enable honourable members to preface their questions by brief explanatory observations. (c) That this Conference is of opinion that, under the rules of debate prescribed for the Legislative Councils, the Provincial Council is the fittest and most legitimate place where, on the presentation of the Provincial Budget, could be discussed, with appropriateness and due responsibility, all questions affecting land revenue, excise, salt, assessed taxes, provincial rates, registration, and forests, and the administrative policy respectively governing them, so far as that policy is directly or indirectly under the control of the Provincial Government; and that it is highly prejudicial to public interests to curb such debate by interpreting the said rules in an extremely narrow and illiberal spirit." He said:—The resolution which I have just read to you is, as you must have noticed, divided into two parts, the first of which simply reaffirms that passed at the last Conference at Ahmedabad. The second is entirely new and called forth by the recent proceedings of the Legislative Council at Poona. But, gentlemen, I do not know whether I shall be able to do justice to my task, as I feel at the present moment that I am suffering under two disabilities. It is already growing late, while time is limited. That is a serious drawback. But it is nothing as compared to my nervousness caused by what I noticed on the platform a few short minutes ago. There was a myrmidon of the police—a member of that dreadful Detective Department. I do not know what business he had in our midst. (Loud laughter.) But anyhow, his appearance had made my heart sink to the sole of my shoes. (Laughter.) I fear I am growing tremulous, and that my voice may fail me. (Renewed laughter.) But to proceed. As to the allocation of the non-official seats I said enough, and was rather enough at the last Conference, and demonstrated to the bulk how the principle adopted by Lord Harris's Government was artificial, and how far it was illogical and inconsistent. There was over-representation, and sad want of representation. Had the territorial principle for which we prayed been adopted Lord Harris's administration would never come to grief—(hear, hear)—and avoided all the indignation with which it was deservedly overwhelmed. In endeavouring to give undue preponderance to what his Lordship gracefully called the principle of interests, of races and creeds, worked with territorial interests where possible, his Government did the greatest injustice by leaving out in the cold so important a division as the Central. To have neglected to give a seat to such a division was really sacrificing the best interests of the public, for I am of belief that there is no division which is so far advanced in enlightenment, public spirit, and legitimate political activity as the Deccan. (Cheers.)

"ILLOGICAL AND INCONSISTENT POLICY."

I pointed out at Ahmedabad how the interest principle wrecked the Government of Bombay in the matter of the seats. I said that in practice it has shown itself to be illogical and inconsistent. Of three or four instances of such official vagary I will give one here. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was allotted one, while the Kurrachee Chamber got another—as if the interests represented by the latter were not identical with those of the former. The Kurrachee Chamber is simply an adumbration of the larger Bombay body, its interests being the same, the seat allotted was simply a waste. Properly speaking, is should have been allotted to the Central division, which would have removed all cause of complaint. But if distinct and separte interests were to be taken into consideration as regards seat, why were such two important and distinct interests as those of Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the Native Piece-Goods Dealers' Associaton absolutely ignored. But I need not further dilate on the subject, suffice to say in this place, that it is hopeless to expect anything like liberality and justice from Lord Harris who, as I have more than once observed, is simply an exalted Tory mediocrity. (Laughter and cheers.) His government is a government of rabid Tories—(laughter and cheers)—entirely inimical to the principle of the amended Councils Act, From the very day of the inception of the legislation it has expressed its open hostility to it. This may be read in the minutes made by members of the administration. So that it is not surprising that the Councils Act is at present being administered in a most narrow, liberal, and perfunctory spirit every way. And now the rumour is, according to the newspapers, that the Northern Division is threatened with disenfranchisement. Poor Gujerat! what a fate for her! (Laughter.) Why, gentlemen, she is the fattest milk-cow of the Government in point of land revenue. Broach alone pays the highest revenue per acre in the whole of the Presidency, and yet this rich district is to be deprived of its newly-conferred privilege. I am aware that Lord Harris has recently observed, in rather vague terms, that there is no foundation for the rumour. We are bound to accept his Lordship's word. At the same time you should remember the old and trite adage, namely, "put not your trust in princes. (Laughter.) Let me warn you not to put your trust in Governors or for that matter, in that of any exalted mediocrities. (Loud laughter.) Princes and Governors, and their tribes are seldom true to their promises, as past history and present politics abundantly testify. Time would show whether the rumour after all turns out to be true. If true, you will not be slow, I am sure, to enter your indignant protest against so arbitrary a caprice. (Cheers.)

THE LAST MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Coming to our new-fangled Legislative Councils, I dare say you have carefully read the newspaper reports of the sittings held at Poona in August last. The official report was published in the local official *Gazette* two days ago. I might say that I was a silent spectator of those proceedings, and I was keenly disappointed at the manner in which the members of the Government seemed to go through their work—to me it seemed as if they considered it an unmitigated bore to have to sit out for two or three hours for two consecutive days and answer inconvenient and even awkward questions and hear pungent criticisms on their precious finance. (*Laughter.*) Judging from their procedure, it appeared to me that they looked now eager to scuttle through their so-called legislative programme and run away next door to the Gymkhana and discuss with a genuine gusto the programme of the sports which were going on there. (Loud laughter.) But let me come to my point at once. There were 56 questions put by honourable members. These have been criticised by the official *Moniteur* as "formidable." The Council was called an interpellative body. Imagine 56 questions by eight non-official members within a twelvemonth. It comes to an average of seven per head. Are these too many? If Council meetings were frequent the formidable array would not strike so much. When we notice every day the number of administrative errors here, there, and everywhere, are seven questions per head, on the most, vital subjects, affecting the weal or woe of the people of this Presidency, too many? I say they are ridiculously few and most reasonable. But what about the answers? I can at once tell you, gentlemen, that I fully confirm what was stated on this subject in the exhaustive and able address of the President yesterday. In many cases, they were simply evasive, in many equivocal, and in many inadequate. To say that they were generally unsatisfactory is no exaggeration. I have here crossed fifteen of suce cases, but it is impossible I can refer to them. Of what use are interpellations when such answers are vouchsafed? They defeat the very object for which the privilege was conferred, (Hear, hear.) The representatives of the people were to ascertain, from the properly-constituted and responsible authorities, the accuracy or the opposite of facts appearing in the press, of which were discussed by the public. If the answers left the questions where they were before, of what use is this privilege? I will be told that the same is the case in the House of Commons. True, but the House sits six months in a year, so that the questioner has every means to eventually getting at the bottom of the truth. Then, there is a vigorous and vigilant press. with hundred tongues to trip ministers. Here there is hardly anything of the kind. So it is imperative that answers should be not only full, but honest and frank. It is to be hoped the Government would improve in in this matter. Coming to the discussion of the budget, a suggestion was made by the President to give themselves the right of voting. No harm could come of such concession; for, constituted as the Council is at present, there can be no fear of the non-official over-riding the officials; as a matter of fact, this exclusion of the privilege of voting on the budget is anomalous. On all other legislative measures members can divide, but on the fatal question of finance there is to be no division. No; they are patriarchal Government, while we are grown up children. They must take care of us; our parents dread lest we should throw up our filial allegiance and prove very refractory. (Laugher.) Need I say this is all bureaucratic presumption, and altogether un-English in spirit. (Hear, hear.) But let this pass also. What are we to say, however, touching, what I may call putting the closure during a budget debate. May we ask whether it was fair on the part of the President to have called Mr. Javerilal in order, while criticising the item of land revenue in the budget? Are the represeetatives of the people to be debarred from criticising items of revenue which vitally affect public interests. Is not the land revenue directly under Government control? Is not the land revenue code the creation of the Provincial Government? Then why, in the name of that "common sense" to which Lord Harris appealed the other day, should honourable members be curbed in their criticism on local finance. (Cries of shame.) I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that budget debates will be a derision, a mockery, and a shame, if Government persist in adopting the course it did in the case of Mr. Javerilal. (Hear, hear.) The rules relating to the debate should never be strained and interrupted in the narrow and illiberal spirit in which they were unfortunately strained and interrupted by the President in Council. It would be scandalous to curb non-official members from expressing freely and fairly their opinions on important questions of provincial finance. (Hear, hear.) Let us all hope that in this respect too the Tory Government will improve. (Loud laughter.)

Rao Bahadur N. G. Kirtane (Poona) seconded the proposal, which was supported by Mr. G. K. Parek (Ahmedabad), Mr. N. V. Gokhle (Bombay), and Mr. M. Bowanidas (Bombay). In the course of his speech Mr. Gokhle, in referring to Lord Harris' address at Ahmednugger said that so far from falling back in the race of civilization the Mahrattas had distinguished themselves in various directions and had facilitated the work of administration. Just because a few foolish Mahomedans and Hindus chose to wrangle over a few petty matters Lord Harris told them not to expect the representation of the Central Division. If this idea was carried to its logical conclusion, Bombay would have to be deprived of its representation because of the disturbances which took place in the city last year.

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

It being now 7-30 p.m. and as there was an omnibus resolution to be submitted to the meeting to which eleven members had been asked to speak, the President adjourned the Conference till the following (Sunday) morning at 8-30 a.m., and intimated that another sitting would take place at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

THIRD SITTING.

The Conference resumed its deliberations at half-past eight yesterday morning. The first resolution was the omnibus resolution, which was as follows: "That this Conference re-affirms its resolutions of the previous years on the subjects of salt, police, abkari, forests, local self-government and village sanitation, and separation of judicial and executive functions. But in doing so expresses its satisfaction at the present emulation of the policy of the Government of India in regard to forests, and hopes the spirit of the Resolution will be loyally carried out."

In moving the omnibus resolution the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad said that he would confine his remarks to the new passenger that had been given a seat on the coach, namely, the separation of the judicial and executive functions. It was needless to detain them at any length with arguments in favour of this reform inasmuch as successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State of both parties had recognised the extreme desirability of giving effect to it, their only objection being that the reform could not be afforded. Government had money to waste on exchange compensation—(cheers)—on expensive durbars, but had no money for this desirable reform. He denied that there need be any increased charge on the taxpayers by the change, provided it was carried out on the lines laid down by the Hon. Mr. Mehta in the minute he presented to the Conference last year, in which it was shown that there need be little or no additional cost. When Mr. Mehta sketched out this plan at a meeting of the Legislative Council, no attempt was made by the Governor or any official members to show that he was in the wrong. Having given an instance coming under his own observation to prove the necessity for the reform, he formally moved the resolution.

INDIAN STATESMANSHIP—A THING OF THE PAST.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, in seconding the motion, referred at some length to the question of village sanitation, and said that he was pleased to find that Government had come round to the view expressed again and again by the Bombay Presidency Association, that the villagers should be persuaded rather than forced to adopt the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act. He had however but little faith in the alleged voluntary agreement by villagers to pay cesses for the improvement of sanitation. The amount of these cesses might seem small, but it was too much for these poor villagers to pay, and he did not think they would agree to the charge if left entirely unfettered. The Government officer went round and half by demand and half by flattery obtained a reluctant consent to the cess It was the same kind of thing as happened when statues were erected to retiring Governors and other officials. They knew what happened in regard to Lord Lansdowne's statue, the poor princes were screwed and screwed until they gave large subscriptions. (Laughter and cheers.) Proceeding to complain of the increasing military expenditure of India Mr. Wacha remarked that people talked of statesmanship, but statesmanship had ceased to exist in India since the days when Lord Dufferin reached these shores ten years ago. In regard to that part of the resolution which referred to the police, they would agree with him when he said that the constant increase of the force showed that Government were following a policy of stern repression. More police meant more money being screwed out of them, and less efficiency, as was proved by recent events in Wai, Yeola, and Poona. (Cheers.) Even a journal usually so rabidly bureacratic as the *Pioneer* had in a recent article complained of the conduct of the police. When congressmen spoke on the subject they were denounced as "windbags," but when the *Pioneer* (inconsistent as its policy was) said so there could be no doubt about it. At the recent trials in Poona it was shown conclusively that the police had perjured themselves—and yet these were the precious police for which Government asked more money year by year. Having pointed out that the police expenditure in the Bombay Presidency was far heavier proportionately to population than that of Bengal and Madras, he expressed a hope that non-official members of the Legislative Council would say a good deal about this when the next Budget was brought forward. In regard to abkari question Mr. Wacha spoke in approving terms of the good work done by Mr. Dantra in exposing the mendacity of officials, more especially in regard to the remission of a lakh and a half of rupees to the Khandeish farmer. Mr. Dantra was the temperance David going forth to meet the official Goliath. (Cheers.) Mr. Wacha expressed his hearty thanks to the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for allowing Mr. Dantra to ventilate this subject in their columns. It was a remarkable fact that so far no official had come forward to refute or contradict the arguments put forward in the two English papers by Mr. Dantra. In reference to forest regulations, he expressed his hearty approval of the new policy inaugurated by the statesmanship of Lord Elgin, as set forth in the recently published Government resolution. He trusted that this was the harbinger of a new and more sympathetic policy on the part of the Government of India towards the people. (Loud applause.)

The motion having been supported by Messrs. P. B. Dantra, Narayan K. Gharat, Dr. J. Benjamin (Ahmedabad), V. M. Dhamandar, T. D. Mokal (Alibag), G. N. Devalker, G. Trimbuk Kerulkar (Oomergam), Wamon B. Dev, (Pen), and Damadan Gopabbai (Mahim), was unanimously carried.

THE HARDSHIPS OF TOBACCO DEALERS.

On the motion of Mr. Lalji Ramji (Bombay), seconded by Mr. G. Desarat Sett, and supported by Mr. N. V. Gokhle and Mr. M. Dyaldas, it was resolved: "This Conference is of opinion that (*a*) offenders against the Tobacco Act should be tried by regularly-constituted magisterial tribunals, where they can fully avail themselves of professional assistance, instead of being tried, as at present, before departmental tribunals, where they are denied such assistance; (*b*) definite and sympathetic rules should be laid down and announced for the transfer of licenses after the decease of license-holders to their heirs and relations who may be solely dependent upon them for maintenance and support; (*c*) rules and regulations of the Tobacco Department should, in general, be so worked as to minimise, as far as possible, the existing hardships of country tobacco-dealers."

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

Mr. Kureembhoy Nensey proposed and Mr. S. G. Gokhle seconded, and Mr. Setlur, barrister-at-law, supported a resolution fixing Belgaum for the next meeting of Conference, and appointing Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon'ble Mr. V. R. Natu, and Mr. Chhatre, honorary secretaries.

The motion having been agreed to the Conference adjourned.

FOURTH SITTING.

The Conference held the fourth sitting in the afternoon at 3-30 when Rao Bahadur N. M. Bhide of Poona proposed and Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Barve of Yeola seconded:—"This Conference notes with concern that, notwithstanding the deliberate expression of opinion on the part of the late Viceroy and of Sir W. Hunter and other authorities, the Government of India contemplates an early amendment of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in very minor particulars only, while the chief executive and administrative reforms suggested by the Land Indebtedness Commission in Part III. of their report as essential complements to legislative action appear to have received no consideration. This Conference is of opinion that, as long as these reforms are not carried out and the rigidity of collection of revenue is not relaxed in favour of the ryots and the high pressure of enhanced assessment is not reduced and more credit facilities are not provided, the agrarian problem will remain, what it has been hitherto, a source of anxiety to Government and of distress and impoverishment to the ryots notwithstanding any amendment of the Relief Act."

Mr. W. A. Chambers, in supporting the resolution, observed that the general impression about Russian Government was that whoever attempted to say anything against the actions of the Government were sent to Siberia, but their rule as regarded the cultivators bore favourable comparison with that of the Government of India, inasmuch as the cultivator was protected from the money-lender. The meeting now attempted to get a little of it and their appeal to Government was to relax the rigidity of collection of revenue. He had great respect for the British Government. It was the Government they wanted. It was the Government they should honour and respect. But here was one most deplorable mistake of this Government, and it was in respect to its treatment of the cultivators. Mr. Chambers then spoke at some length on the misery of the poor who were "ground down and devoured" by money-lenders.

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji moved the following resolution:—("*a*) That, whilst re-affirming its resolution of last year on the subject of medical education and civil medical administration to the effect that, in the interests of medical education, the profession and the public, and of the several medical departments of the State, no less than of economy, it was time that the higher Civil Medical Service was no longer a branch of the Military Indian Medical Service and with appointments exclusively confined to members of the Military Service and made to suit the convenience of such service, but formed a distinct and independent service by itself in which appointments were thrown open to the general profession and made, on the ground of special merit and training only, to meet the requirements of its various departments of education, science, and sanitation, this Conference is strongly of opinion that the very unsatisfactory position and prospects of members of the Subordinate Civil Medical Service, of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, compared with members of similar standing in other departments of the public service, require thorough investigation and redress, and pray that Government will grant for the purpose an open inquiry by a mixed Commission of official and non-official members. (*b*) That whilst this Conference views with satisfaction the desire of the Imperial Government to re-organise the Chemical Analyser's Department with a view to its administration as an independent scientific department, it earnestly hopes that Government will not fail to recognise the responsible and meritorious work of Assistant or, as they in reality are, Government Chemical Analysers and place them on a footing of specialists." In the course of a long and eloquent speech Dr. Babadurji said that the medical science being one to which all human sciences contributed, the public at large should take interest in matters affecting medical education and science, and it was a matter of gratification that the interest in this question was growing. He thought while the Government were re-organising their department it was opportune to draw their attention to the various defects. The Hospital Assistants being compared to the Warrant Officers, it would be found that both have to go through the same training, same education, but the latter were Christians and the former were non-Christians. The Hospital Assistants could only draw a very small salary the same as paid to a *puttawallah*, while the Warrant Officers were drawing something like Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 700 per month. Dr. Bahadhurji then remarked that the warrant officers were trained for medical service but were surreptitiously placed in charge of civil stations. Comparing the L. M. S. with the I. M. S. he remarked that their training and education was the same, but the former had not the good fortune to sit at the Burlington House for an examination which was by no means a more severe test than that through which they passed, and therefore they were only assistant surgeons drawing from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, while an I. M. S. as soon as he came out to India began with Rs. 400. He appealed to the sense of Government whether such a thing was not a disgrace to their honour and credit. It was dishonest and hypocritical on the part of the Government to bring forward a bare and absurd plea that the medical college served as a reserve for the military medical service, for, when the Government established the grant medical college they deliberately laid down and declared that it was not for the Government wants, but for the purposes of giving Western Medical education and the benefits thereof to the people of India. He criticised at some length these anomalies in connection with the high medical posts, and remarked that it was a great disgrace that the medical authorities in Bombay were unable to produce one single man who could take charge of a high appointment. The reply of his Excellency the Governor to a question in the Legislative Council was so bold as to surprise Dr. Bahadhurji, because the statements made were certainly incorrect. (Applause.)

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang seconded the resolution.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in supporting the motion, said that the main proposal they made was that the medical service should be divided into two parts, namely, military and civil departments. Unless this was done there was no remedy to be had at the hands of the Government. It was that great, sagacious, and noble statesman and educationist, Lord Reay, who grasped the situation and conferred the boon of medical education. He encouraged the course of appointing competent men to teach the students in the college. But what a strange contrast was seen after his Lordship's departure? His successor instead of pursuing that policy, reversed it, and during the five years medical appointments had been changed from time to time, and the professor of one subject was appointed to teach another, a third, and so on. This was simply playing with medical education. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra then referred to various defects in the medical department.

Dr. Benjamin having supported the motion, the resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama proposed the eighth resolution as under:— I. (*a*) That this Conference regrets that adequate steps have not yet been taken to carry out the recommendation of the Education Commission to revise the antequated standards now obtaining in primary schools, and strongly urges upon Government the necessity of introducing in those standards the important subjects of drawing elementary science, and manual work, and of providing the necessary models, apparatus, and tools for that purpose, and lastly of bringing about a thorough improvement in the syllabuses and methods followed in the training Colleges, so as to prepare really efficient teachers for conducting the work of primary education in a proper spirit. (*b*) That this Conference is of opinion that the present agricultural and drawing classes attached to high scools are not fulfilling their purpose adequately, and strongly urges the necessity of framing a systematic grant-in-aid code for encouraging the establishment and maintenance of Science, Art, and Technical Schools by Municipalities and other local bodies, on the lines of the South Kensington and City and Guilds of London Technical Institute Regulations. That a committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, and Mr. T. K. Gajjar, with the last two gentlemen as secretaries, be appointed to submit practical proposals for carrying out the above object and to move Municipalities and other Local Bodies, as well as Native States, to establish science and art technical schools, and formulate standards and courses of instruction suitable to the requirements of each locality and to take all such measures as they may deem necessary for the furtherance of the above object. (*c*) That this Conference puts on record its satisfaction at steps having been taken by Government to increase the salaries of primary school teachers, but urges that Government will be pleased to carry out this reform without diminishing the present number of primary schools. (*d*) That this Conference puts on record its sense of gratitude and satisfaction at the declaration made by his Excellency the Governor at Dharwar of the desirability of free primary education in this country, and this Conference trusts that his Excellency will, before the expiry of his term of office, take measures in the direction of conferring the boon of free primary education on the people of this Presidency as is the case in England, under the Education Act of 1891. (*e*) That this Conference is of opinion that the rules framed by Government under Section 24 of Bombay Act VI. of 1873 should be so revised as (1) to leave the municipalities at liberty to make primary education in their schools completely free to all, or at least to all that are really unable to pay for it, without any distinction of caste or creed; (2) to allow the municipalities to fix their own percentages of free studentships and scholarships; (3) to remove all restrictions regarding the distribution of free studentships and scholarships between the various classes except that preference be given to pupils of backward classes; and (4) to allow the various municipalities to determine for themselves, subject to the control of local educational officers, what classes other than Mahomedans should, according to local circumstances, be grouped with the backward classes. That this Conference is further of opinion that no restrictions regarding free studentships or scholarships should be laid down in the case of schools aided by municipalities, especially in view of the fact that no such restrictions are laid down in the case of schools receiving grants from provincial funds."

Dr. M. G. Deshmukh seconded the resolution which was supported by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Messrs. M. R. Bhat of Baroda, and K. M. Javeri of Broach.

The best thanks of the Conference were then given to the reception committee and the honorary secretaries.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his able conduct in the chair.

The President replied to the compliment, and the Seventh Provincial Conference concluded its business shortly before seven o'clock.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 3.

TWENTY-SIXTH SITTING.

As soon as the Commissioners had taken their seats to-day Mr. Kanga said: Before we begin the work of the day your Honours will permit me to refer to a matter closely connected with the course of proceedings in this case with the view of eliciting an expression of your Honours' opinion as to the impropriety of making partisan and wholly unwarranted comments on proceedings which are *sub-judice* and on fragments of the evidence of a witness even before his evidence is completed. No doubt when a man's feelings are excited he cannot always preserve a judicial frame of mind, but there is all the difference in the world between legitimate comments though somewhat coloured by feelings made at the proper time, and vehement and unwarranted comments and even mis-statements of facts constituting distinct contempt of court. The prosecution are compelled to complain strongly of such comments and mis-statements which have appeared in some papers, especially as the first instance of that kind which we overlooked has been repeated in an aggravated form. I make this complaint, especially as the connection of one of the gentlemen intimately associated with the defence with the paper in question is an open secret. We shall be glad to know that none of them has anything to do with this impropriety, though as regards the telegram which appeared in some Bombay papers we know for a fact that it was sent by a gentleman closely connected with the defence whose name I shall hand up to your Honours. The article we specially complain of appeared in the *Native Opinion* of the 26th October, to which our attention was only called yesterday, owing to an extract therefrom having been reproduced in an English paper. After reading the telegram and the article, Mr. Kanga continued, it would be difficult to conceive a grosser contempt of court than this article.

His Honour Mr. Kothare: No doubt it is bad taste to make comments on a pending case.

Mr. Kanga: I go a long step further and submit that it is a gross and clear contempt of court especially as the commissioners themselves are supposed to be principal actors in a huge "farce." The court has, of course, the power to punish contempts of its authority, and the Act of 1850 especially confers such powers, but my only object at present is to invite an expression of your Honours' sense of disapproval of such proceedings, which doubtless will have due weight with the papers concerned.

Mr. Khare, being called upon by the President to state what he had to say about the complaint, said: I think if sufficient time were allowed me I will produce statements and paragraphs making comments favorable to the prosecution when there was no complaint made.

His Honour Mr. Kothare: But that does not justify the action now complained of.

Mr. Khare: Things have appeared in the papers in favour of the prosecution and reflecting upon the defence.

Mr. Kanga: I challenge Mr. Khare to bring home to the prosecution a single objectionable statement in any paper.

His Honour the President: I understand Mr. Kanga to make a distinct charge against gentlemen connected with the defence.

Mr. Khare: We are not responsible for any mistakes or alterations in telegrams by newspapers.

His Honour the President: This contention need not be prolonged. Of the impropriety of the proceedings complained of there could be no two opinions. It is highly irregular to make such comments and a contempt of court. In the case of those who are not in our clutches we can only express our regret, and we hope such comments will not appear again. We have been very indulgent in this case. We have not seen the paragraph in the *Native Opinion* and knew nothing of it till yesterday, when my colleague, Mr. Kothare, who seems to be a better student of newspapers than myself, called my attention to it. Of course parties may give versions or statements of facts, and the more copious they are the better, but such comments must be abstained from. You all, gentlemen, connected with the press are educated men, and know well how to use the powerful weapon of the press, and it must not be misused, and those who have friends in the press must ask them not to make comments pending be case.

THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a resident in one of the houses on the Esplanade, may I bring to the notice of the authorities, the great nuisance caused by cattle-grazing on the Esplanade, *i.e.*, not only the large *maidan*, but also, the smaller bits still left unoccupied by buildings. These cattle are allowed to be about the footpaths, commit nuisance which is not removed for hours and hours, and is dangerous at night for foot-passers. At night the bellowing and the continual jingling of bells being round the necks of some of them is growing into an intolerable nuisance and disturb sleepers in the dead of night, as the bells keep ringing with every shake of the animal's head, while it is feeding, and this I have often noticed, while lying awake in bed, for hours and hours together. Even on the Esplanade itself the dung is accumulated and never promptly removed, thus causing a smell, all about the neighbourhood, to emanate. I appeal to the authorities to see to these causes of nuisance, now that the Esplanade is so closely built upon, and I enclose my card, from which you will see how far I have to do with residing on the Esplanade.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT OF THE ESPLANADE.

November 3.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 3.	
10 p.m.	77·5
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4.	
8 a.m.	73·1
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	82·2

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

SIXTY LIVES LOST.

IT is somewhat remarkable that on the twentieth anniversary of the ever-to-be-remembered d'sastrous typhoon of 1874, which resulted in the destruction of a vast amount of property and appalling loss of life, this colony of Hongkong should, on the 20th September, have been placed in the same devastating danger of two decades ago. It is true enough, of course that the terrible experiences of the 24th September 1874, and also of the 11th September 1894, were not altogether lost upon the community, for since the '74 disaster an expensive Observatory at Kowloon has been established, with the main object of providing reliable information and giving timely warning of approaching typhoons, and on several occasions the results obtained, have doubtless fully justified the expenditure.

The storm burst upon the colony about 10 o'clock last night, writes the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 21st September, and increased in violence up to noon to.day, when the squalls became less frequent and the sun at times peeped through the leaden sky. During the height of the hurricane, about daybreak, several junks were driven away from their moorings and dashed to pieces against the Canton steamer wharves, the Praya wall, and the partially finished sea-walls jutting out from the reclaimed land in the western part of the city. Most of their crews managed to scramble ashore, but several men, women and children were washed overboard and drowned. Fortunately the wind blew hardest from the east, but had it shifted to the northward a very great loss of life and property must have followed. As it is, however, upwards of a hundred native craft, some of them large trading junks, have been completely destroyed and, as far as can be ascertained at present, fully sixty lives lost. No casualties have been reported among the foreign shipping in port, but that in some cases is attributable rather to good luck than to efficient management, for several of the steamers anchored in the roadstead dragged their anchors and moorings and drifted into dangerous proximity to other vessels.

Probably the greatest sufferers by the storm are the owners of the conservancy boats, or junks, whose fleet of thirty-two vessels have been completely destroyed and scattered in fragments along the shore from the site of the old P. and O. wharf to the western end of Kennedy-town, near the plague depots. Many of the native craft, anchored in Yau ma-ti Bay and in the Wanchai district, have also suffered considerably.

Considerable damage has been done on shore. The Victoria Recreation Club's boat-house has been almost completely unroofed, the pontoon is at the bottom of the harbour, and the bathing raft. which is a good deal shattered, would undoubtedly have gone down also but for the promptitude of Mr. Lisbirel, who at considerable risk swam off to some piles near the bathing place and succeeded in mooring the stage at a safe distance from the lee shore. Thu new wharf opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Douglas Co.'s Canton steamers, and Harbour Office wharf have stood the heavy seas better than might have been expected, although all have been more or less knocked, about. The festering hovels that serve the purpose here of a central market have been almost demolished by the heavy seas that swept over them. The Praya is pretty badly cut up, and so are the roads in all parts of the colony, many of them being covered with large branches and leaves torn from the trees that line the thoroughfares. Several of the telegraph wires and some fine trees have been blown down, and thousands of tiles torn off the roofs of houses in every direction.

The loss of life above referred to might have been considerably reduced had there been any means available for saving life. There were lots of willing hands, but none of the appliances that were very much in evidence in the good old days when the late Mr. Phineas Ryrie. one of the most public-spirited men that ever lived in the Colony, Captained the Volunteer Lifesaving Corps. Had such a body been in existence to-day a good deal of most useful work might, and undoubtedly would, have been accomplished. As an instance of what might have been done, it is only necessary to refer to upwards of a dozen natives on board a junk, anchored about 150 yards off the old *Perseverance* wharf, whose lives were in great danger until the gale fortunately abated somewhat about noon. The crew of the frail craft were making signs to people on shore to come to their rescue, but no help was forthcoming for the all-sufficient reason as above indicated, that there are in this great British colony no life-saving appliances either in the possession of the police or of any one else!

The lowest reading of the barometer during the storm was 29.38.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

A TELEGRAM dated Camp Wano, through Kajuri Kach 31st October says: General Turner arrived with his brigade on the 25th, followed by the 20th Punjab Infantry on the 27th, escorting a convoy of 700 camels from Kajuri Kach. A few badmashes fired shots into the camp at night, but otherwise no opposition has been met with yet, though two bands of Mahsud Waziri robbers are reported to be out. When the 20th Punjab Infantry left Spin on the 26th some Suleman Khal Powindahs looted four flocks of the Zalli Rhel Waziris' sheep, but gave them back the same day. The brigade remains here for the present, while the Civil authorities interview the maliks, all of whom are in from the Wano Darwash Khels, while of the Mahsuds only the Khaisara and Shahur Valleys maliks have come; the remainder are expected shortly, Badshah Khan, the leading Mahsud malik. having gone to fetch them. The Civil officers expect a peaceful solution of the present situation.

The general health of all is good. It is very cold at night, the height of the camp being 4,400 feet. We heliograph direct to Kajuri Kach now. One regiment of the Reserve Brigade moved to Jandola as a precautionary measure. We are 28miles from Kajuri Kah. Colonel Mason accompanied by 500 infantry and two guns, reconnoitered the road leading to Khaisara Valley yesterday, proceeding nine miles, from whence a good view of Khaisara was obtained. Four raiders fired a few shots at the rear guard of the 3rd Sikhs when returning at dusk. One volley from the rear guard accounted for one, and the remainder fled. The convoy proceeds to-morrow to Kajuri Kach.

A telegram dated Dera Ismail Khan, 31st October says:—The 30th Dogras, two guns No. 8 Mountain Battery, Bengal, march at 2 a. m. this night *en route* for Jandola *via* Tank. None of the Brigade Staff accompany, except Captain Browne, Border Regiment, Signalling Officer. There is no intention at present of extending the field telegraph to Jandola, and heliographic communication will, if possible, be established between Tank telegraph office and Jandola. The detachments at present being formed by Dogras are being relieved by the 4th Punjab Infantry, and will join the regiment at Tank. Major Vivian, 38th Dogras, commands the column leaving to-night, which comprises 500 rifles in addition to the two guns above-mentioned and a small party of the Border Regiment, signallers, &c.

WRITING on the remount question, the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department points out that the institution of the Imperial Service Troops has increased the difficulties of Native Cavalry in obtaining an adequate supply of horses. The newly-formed troops enter into competition with the Native Cavalry at the annual fairs and shows, and Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel recommends that the Native States should, if possible, be placed in a position to remount their own cavalry and transport. With this object in view he will ask permission from the Government of India to visit the several Native States as opportunity offers and endeavour to interest the Native Chiefs in the matter.

AT Munich, Herr Lautenschlager, chief machinist at the Royal Opera House, has devised a system of moving the scenery, raising the curtain, and performing other heavy stage work by electricity. Various experiments which have been in progress for some time past under the direction of the Bavarian Court officials have been so successful that it has been decided to use electric motors in nearly every department of the stage.

NOT satisfied with having acquired monopolies of the tobacco trade, and more recently of the lucifer-match trade, the French Government now banker after the monopoly of trade in spirituous liquors. A Bill having this object in view is now before the Chamber of Deputies. The Government have, however, to reckon with the determined hostility of the liquor trade, a powerful organization. In Bordeaux especially, great gatherings have been held in denunciation of the project, and they have been attended by the leading merchants and growers. The view put forward is that the public interest would suffer, and certainly it seems not improbable that a Government monopoly would tend to raise prices. In France, Swedish matches, which can be bought for twopence a dozen boxes, or even less, in London, cost a penny a box, and the three-halfpenny boxes of wax matches would certainly not command a market here at a halfpenny each.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant H. L. Bland, Northumberland Fusiliers has been detailed for duty at the Depot.

Lieutenant C. W. Stulpuagel, Royal Artillery, is transferred to No. 3 Company, Eastern Division.

Lieutenant F. G. Fuller, Military Works Department, is posted to the Bombay Command, on return from leave.

The maximum age for candidates for entrance to the Staff College after the examination in 1896 will be reduced from thirty-seven to thirty-five years.

Major W. Seton, 2nd Bn. Leinster Regt., has left for British Guiana, to take up the appointment of Adjutant and Musketry Instructor of the Militia there.

Major C. G. Collingwood, Lancashire Fus., has been selected for the command of the 2nd Bn., vacant by the retirement on half-pay of Lt.-Col. E. P. T. Goldsmith.

Mr. Albert A'Beckett, private secretary to Mr. Woodall, M.P., has been oppointed chief examiner of army store accounts, in succession to Mr. Louis Choveaux, retired.

Major J. W. Godfray, King's Own Scottish Borderers has been appointed Second-in-Command of the 2nd Bn., *vice* Major E. W. W. Dering, promoted to the command.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the services of Surg.-Capt. H. E. H. Smith, A.M.S., being placed at the disposal of the Khedive for employment in the Egyptian Army.

Major G. Barker, R. E., Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications at Head-quarters, obtains his regimental Lieutenant-Colonelcy in consequence of the recent retirement of Col. F. Firebrace.

Major P. M. King, 21st Hussars, Major C. H. Purvis, 17th Lancers, and Major O. E. M. Davies, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt., are retiring from the Army under Clause 109, Army Circulars, 1884.

Captain F. C. Boehmer, East Surrey Regiment, is granted 12 months' leave to England; and Lieutenant C. H. B. Higginson, Dublin Fusilers, is granted an extension of leave to the 11th April next.

Major C. St. Leger Barter, 1st Bn Yorkshire L. I., has been selected for appointment as military secretary to Sir Henry Loch, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape and High Commissioner for South Africa.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenant A. T. Robinson, East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant W. E. C. Hood, Bedfordshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion—Major G. A. Keef, Scots Fusiliers.

The undermentioned exchange Battalions:—Lieutenants C. W. Compton and P. Mark, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Lieutenants W. C. Wright and H. J. Nicholl, Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieutenants F. J. N Chichester and N. R. Radcliffe, Devonshire Regiment.

On the 15th inst., the hired transport Britannia arrived at Gibraltar, after a voyage of three days and a-half, from Plymouth. She landed 250 Artillery recruits for the garrison, and embarked the 3rd and 26th companies of the Eastern Division of the Royal Artillery for India, and sailed the same evening.

Surg.-Major E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Coldstream Guards who was seconded for service on the staff of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, will be restored to the establishment of the Brigade of Guards in the vacancy caused by the transfer of Surg.-Major Cross, Scots Guards, to the 1st Life Guards.

On the 13th inst., the British India Company's steamer Jumna, chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops to India, and known as Transport No. 6, sailed from Southampton, having on board thirty-eight officers, thirteen ladies, six children, 800 all ranks, sixty women and children, drafts from various regiments, Col. Wynne, C.B., D.A.A.G. at Malta, being in command. The Jumna called at Queenstown to embark further drafts.

It is stated that the War Office intends carrying out the recommendation of Lord Standhurst's Committee relative to the erection of an additional factory for the manufacture of cordite. Two sites have been named, one in Wales and the other on Nazing Common, adjoining the gunpowder factory at Waltham Abbey, but sufficiently removed from the present factory to render one safe from an explosion in the other The great advantage of the Nazing Common site would be the facility of water communication with the Thames and Woolwich Arsenal.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—10th Bengal Lancers.—Major E. J. F. Wood to be Commandant, vice Strong, vacated; Captain F. A. Blyth to be 2nd-in-Command; Captains Onslow, Fagan, and Stewart move up in grade succession: Captains Cowper and Fasken to be Squadron Commanders, sub pro tem. 2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant C. A. Luck to be Squadron Commander; Lieutenant E Barnes to be permanent Squadron officer. 44th Gurkhas.—Surgeon-Lieutenant E. R. Parry, from 39th Bengal Infantry, to officiating medical charge.

The Duke of Connaught has issued orders at Aldershot for reconnaissance practice to be carried out by officers of cavalrry, and infantry during the winter months, under the direction of general officers commanding brigades. The schemes, which should be drawn up by general officers commanding brigades, should comprise (at their discretion) road and river reports, outpost sketches, defence of positions, villages, &c. Six sketches and reports will be required from each cavalry regiment, and four from each brigade division and battalion, between this date and March 1, 1895, and those sketches which may be of superior merit will be forwarded to head-quarters.

Gen. Lord Methuen presided on the 1'th inst. over the annual general meeting of the members of the Home District Tactical and War Game Society, which was held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard. The reports of the sub-committees were interesting and satisfactory. The accounts showed a balance to the good. The session for war games is to commence on Nov. 2. In the Tactical Class, twenty-two officers had passed out of twenty-three candidates, and in the Home District the percentage of officers who had satisfied the examiners was 913. The meeting decided that the honorary secretary should forward to each subscribing regiment a memorandum asking for the names of officers prepared to take part in the game during the season. It was announced that Col. Handerson, Chief of the Staff College, would take charge of the four-day outdoor exercise this winter. Col Tully, the honorary secretary, stated his intention to resign, but promised to remain until a successor was appointed. Lord Methuen expressed his great regret that Col. Tully had found it necessary to resign, and, speaking of the report, said it must be very satisfactory to all the members. In his opinion, the work of the association helped Military science, not only in the Home District, but throughout the country. The war game had not been quite the success that was expected. There was a necessity for younger men to come forward,,and take their part in the work. The reports presented were adopted.

THE LATE MR. WALTER.

Mr. John Walter, whose death is announced to-day was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time member for that county, was born in London in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated in honours at Exeter College, Oxford, took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest for Nottingham in 1843; was returned in August, 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Berks. He was defeated at the general election in July, 1865, but was again elected in 1868, 1874, and 1880. After the dissolution of 1885, Mr. Walter did not offer himself for re-election. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "The Fourth Estate," his grandfather having published the first number of the *Times*, January 1, 1788. His father raised that journal to eminence, and by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ of free opinions and popular knowledge; and, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press. Mr. Walter himself built the new office of the *Times* in Printing House Square, and also the magnificent house at Bearwood.

It may be remembered that last month Mr. Walter Winans won the revolver championship of the South London Rifle Club. The competitions for the revolver championship of the North London Rifle Club are just over, and Mr. Winans has won this also. He made the highest possible score of 42 points, at 20 yards, on two consecutive shooting days, and also a highest possible score at 50 yards. Of the remaining five scores, he made within one point a highest possible in each, scoring, for his total [illegible] out of a possible 312 points.

The Government of India have expressed their concurrence in the opinion recorded by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the effect that the operations carried out during the season 1893-94 against the Pimpi section of the Siyin tribe in the Chin Hills were very creditable to Major Presgrave and the troops under his command.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

Rather a singular case has occurred which goes to show that one learned in the law is often as liable to bring himself into the clutches of the law as an ordinary layman. A certain Moulvie Baker Hoossain was Registrar of the High Court. He was an intimate friend of Mehdi Hassan, and when that official fell into disgrace, he also was looked upon with disfavour and before long an opportunity was taken to transfer him to an upcountry station. The day after his departure a telegram arrived addressed to him by name, but advising his official post. This telegram was from a sowcar in Aurangabad, and called upon him to send a sum of money as soon as possible. The telegrams was "answer prepaid" and the usual receipt accompanied it This message was delivered to the new Registrar who as it was in English, sent it to be translated. It was pointed out by the translator that the message was purely a private one and should be sent to Mr. Baker Hoossein. The new Registrar, however, thought otherwise and sent the message to the Chief Justice, Mr. Afzur Hoossain. This gentleman at once thought that here might be a clue to some piece of official corruption, and at once enquired whether any case was pending in the High Court in the name of the sender of the message. On finding that there was none, he ordered the telegram to be sent to Aurangabad and further enquiries to be made there whether the sender was or had been mixed up in any suit. In due course a reply came back in the negative, and it was made clear that the telegram was purely personal. In the meantime Mr. Baker Hoossain had come to know that the telegram sent to him had gone wrong. He applied to the office, a reference was made to Calcutta, the Postmaster was called upon to make an enquiry and in due course of time it was ascertained that the telegram had been delivered at the High Court. It was traced to the Chief Justice, and he much to his reluctance was made to give it up, and it was then sent to Mr. Baker Hoossain with all the records of the various enquiries scrawled on the back. As might be expected Mr. Baker Hoossain is very indignant at the interference in his private affairs and at the unjust suspicion cast upon him and now wishes to make a complaint against the Chief Justice under the Telegraph Act for "wilfully secreting and detaining a message." Has not this case the element of a nice little row? The offence in question is punishable with *two years' imprisonment*!

A SHASTRI DEPORTED.

There has been a considerable flutter in the Hindu dovecot and this is the story. The Arya Somaj sent a zealous propagandist to preach its doctrines in Hyderabad. As you are aware the Somaj preaches a pure Hinduism devoid of idolatry, infant marriage, widow celibacy, &c., and founded on the Vedas only. The Somaj has a local Agent, but a special Pundit was sent who challenged the orthodox party to a public discussion. A meeting was held in the palace of one of the Hindu noblemen, but the orthodox champion did not come up to the scratch and the Pundit had it all his own way. The Kotwal of the City was present at this meeting and after the sermon was over spoke to the Pundit and asked him whether the principles of the Somaj were not hostile to the Mahomedan religion, and whether a member of the Somaj had not some time previously published a book in opposition to Islam. Nothing further happened, but it is said that subsequently the orthodox party got a number of persons to sign an agreement that they would support the orthodox Hindus, and amongst the signatories was the Kotwal. After some time the Pundit went away, but the Kotwal sent word to the local Agent that he had received several letters threatening his life on account of the hostility of the Somaj to Islam He must therefore ask the Agent to promise not to preach any more. The Agent replied that he could not give any such promise as preaching was the very thing he was paid to do. Thereupon the Kotwal said that in order to ensure his life he must place a guard of police over his house, but at the same time politely hinted to him that if he wished to go away he would see him safely escorted over the border. The Shastri, alarmed, sent for a local pleader, Mr. Ramchunder Pillay, a very independent character, and a member of the Congress, the Arya Somaj, &c., &c., This gentleman first of all saw the Judicial Secretary who assured him that he knew nothing about the Shastri having been put in confinement, but recommended him to as certain for himself. Accordingly M. Ramchunder Pillay drove to the city and went to the Shastri's house. No one objected to his going in, but when he came out accompanied by the Shastri whom he wished to take to the Residency bazaar, he was at once opposed by the police. "Why do you prevent me?" asked the independent lawyer; "is this gentleman in custody?" Oh no," was the reply "we are only here to look after his safety." "Then I presume he may come with me?" "Certainly not!" was the reply. "We don't know who you are, you may wish to take him away in order to *murder* him! In fact we can't let you go either until we hear from our master?" And they kept the unfortunate Mr. Ramchunder waiting in the street for a couple of hours until a passing acquaintance seeing his predicament took a message to the Kotwal who ordered his release. There is a considerable amount of humour about the incident, but Mr. Ramachunder does not appreciate the joke and would like to have somebody's blood. In the meantime the Shastri has been deported and the possible cause of a religious row removed. I must say that to a certain extent may sympathies are with the Kotwal, supposing it to be a fact that the preaching of the Arya Somaj is of an aggressive nature. Hyderabad City is like a barrel of gunpowder and we don't want any religious sparks to cause an explosion. Just imagine a procession of Salvationists marching through the city with their drums, their war paint, volleys, &c., &c.! It requires a strong man to keep the city quiet and this there can be no doubt the Kotwal is. He is now and then a bit arbitrary, but that may be more or less necessary. where Hyderabad budmashes are concerned.

As might be supposed from the large number of wives maintained by Nizams of the past, there are numerous descendants of the Royal House. These Princes are removed by their birth from the duty of work; no care is bestowed on their education and as little or nothing is provided for their maintenance as soon as those who are responsible for their existence are removed they are reduced to a state of destitution. In this way there is quite a large number of men of royal blood, entitled to wear a plume of tinsel thread in their turbans as a sign of their royal descent, but who are no better than beggars. A number of these are reported to have taken refuge in the Mecca Musjid, from which they say they will not emerge until an enquiry is made into their grievances. Something should be done for these unfortunate persons who from their position can neither work nor beg.—*Madras Mail.*

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B., to be Chairman of the Board of Customs, in succession to Mr. H. H. Murray, C.B., who will retire early next month.

Mr. John Elliot, the Meteorological Reporter, is making a trip to the Madras Presidency this month, one of the principal objects of which is to arrange the taking over by Government of the Nursinga Rao Observatory at Vizagapatam. This institution says the *Pioneer* has quite a history of its own. It was founded by a wealthy native landowner, who had been educated by Mr. Taylor, the Government Astronomer of Madras, and who, unlike his countrymen at large, became imbued with such passion for science, that on his return to Vizagapatam he built this observatory and spent large sums of money in stocking it. Providence had ordained that there should be at hand about this time another singular character in the shape of a scientific Deputy Collector, Mr. A. V. Nursinga Rao, who resigned Government employ in order to marry the rich astronomer's daughter and to carry on his work. Mr. Nursinga Rao embraced astronomy with enthusiasm, spent much money on the Observatory, and only died the other day having won a much more than local reputation in the science to which he had devoted himself. It was more than could be expected, however, that an heir should be forthcoming for the third time to the scientific part of the inheritance, and Mr. Nursinga Rao feeling this had made great efforts to induce the Madras Government to take on the Observatory after him. The shadow of the law, however, had in the meantime fallen over the affairs of the family. Mr. Nursinga Rao's wife had presented him with an only son, who had been the subject in his cradle of a *cause celebre*. The lady's side of the family, to whom her large fortune would have ultimately reverted had she remained childless, alleged that the baby was a supposititious child. A great legal fight ensued; the silver-tongued Mr. J. D. Mayne, now of Privy Council fame, was retained on the one side, other heavy guns on the other. Expert medical evidence flowed freely—on both sides. At last it was settled that the boy was the lawful son of his parents, and rightful heir to the property. It is presumable that he has now arranged to make over the Observatory to Government, and that all difficulties have disappeared; as Mr. Elliot would hardly be hasting from Simla to Vizagapatam if the matter was still in a state of uncertainty.

NEW RULES UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

The Bengal Government has published revised rules under the Arms Act:—Under rule 13 of the rules under the Arms Act, licenses to possess arms, &c., are granted by the Magistrate of a district, and under rule 19 the currency of a license may be renewed on payment of a second fee by the same authority. It having been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that inconvenience was occasioned to the public by the delay involved under this procedure for the renewal of a license, His Honor accordingly suggested to the Government of India that rule 19 of the rules under the Arms Act might be modified so as to empower Subdivisional Officers as well as the authority granting the licenses to grant renewals on the prescribed fee being paid. This proposal was, however, not accepted by the Supreme Government. Commissioners of Divisions were then invited to suggest any other procedure which might appear appropriate for the removal of the difficulties complained of. They were also asked their opinion as to the best existing procedure, and the average delay in having a license renewed. From the replies received it appears that there is a general consensus of opinion in favour of allowing applications for renewals to be made by post, and that the best existing procedure is that in force in the Neakhali district, where applications for renewal are either sent by post or presented personally, together with registration envelopes stamped and ready addressed. The average delay in obtaining a renewal is said to vary from two to three days in the Birbhum district, to three months in the Tippera district.

The existing practice in the matter of the renewal of expired licenses appears to be as follows:—Having regard to clause 9 of the conditions under which a license in Form VIII. is granted, the license-holder files before the the end of the year for which it is issued an application, for its renewal on a piece of four-anna stamped paper, The old license is annexed to the application. This application may be made either at the head-quarters of the district, or at a subdivision. In the latter case the subdivisional Officer transmits it to headquarters for orders. As a rule the renewal is accorded without objection, and the new form lately prescribed by the Government of India provides for recording a memorandum of renewal on the license. The applicant is then left to call for his lincense himself and take it away. If he does not call before the lapse of the old license on the 31st of December he renders himself liable to the penalties for holding an unlicensed gun.

It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the existing procedure, if intelligently and considerately worked, is not open to much objection, but as a fact there is reason to believe that there is often great delay in Magistrates' offices owing to want of method and proper supervision. Sir Charles Elliott therefore desires to prescribe general instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and police officers, which it is hoped, may obviate the inconvenience now felt by the public. The following procedure is accordingly laid down in order to ensure this object:—A list of all persons holding licenses under the Arms Act within the area of the thana should be maintained at every police station. The Inspector-General of Police will take measures to ensure that this list is kept, and will issue orders that shall make it incumbent on every officer in charge of a police-station to report to the Magistrate of the district, on or before the 1st of December of every year, whether there is any objection to the renewal of any of the licenses within his jurisdiction. As licenses are granted for one year only, and the duration of the license expires on the 31st December of every year, the holder of a license, if he desires to renew it, must apply before the close of the year for renewal. This application he must make on stamped paper of the value of four annas, either in person or by agent or through the post, and he may make it either at the police-station or to the Subdivisional Officer in whose jurisdiction he resides, or to the District Magistrate. The permission to apply at the police-station will, it is xpected, prove a boon to the public. The application must be accompanied by the current license. If the papers are received by the officer in charge of the police station or the subdivisional Officer, he will transmit them without delay to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate, having already received the police reports, will be in a position to decide at once upon the question of renewal, and the simple forms lately proscriped by the Government of India will in all cases of renewal enable him to give effect to the orders passed in each case without any waste of time. Within a week's time the license, with the order of renewal recorded on it, should be ready for return to the holder. In cases where enquiry is found to be necessary, some delay must be unavoidable, but such cases are the exception. The holder of the renewed license will then gain possession of it either by applping for it personally or by agent at the thana, or subdivisional or sader office wherever the application was filed or, if he prefers, he can attach a registered and stamped envelope, bearing his own address, to his application, and the renewed license will then be sentt o him by post from the Magistrate's office.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that there is no other way of insisting upon the renewal of licenses, than by the institution of prosecutions. It should, therefore, be made the duty of some clerk in a Magistrate's office to report, immediately after the 1st of January of each year, what licenses have not been presented for renewal. It is desirable to prosecute for neglect to apply for a renewal, not with vigor, but firmly, in order that it may be clearly understood that the provisions of the law will be enforced. The Lieutenant Governor particularly draws the attention of District Magistrates to the necessity of numbering and marking guns for which a license is given. It is feared that this precaution, which is obviously necessary for purposes of identification, has been generally neglected in Bengal districts. His Honor does not go so far as to insist that the gun itself should be produced and identified on very occasion when the license for it is renewed, although this may be found necessary in some localities where the misuse of gun licenses is shown to exist: but he desires that it be laid down as an invariable rule of practice, that guns should always be marked and numbered before an original license is granted for their possession, and that the number should be entered on the license when it is originally granted.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times". (Oct 16) supplies a number of interesting details respecting the present attitude of parties in Germany in reference to the agitation for further repressive measures against the Anarchists and Social Democrats, which is being sustained, with special manifestations of hostility against the Imperial Chancellor, by the Ultra-Conservative, Anti-Semite, and Bismarckian sections. The correspondent writes:—". . . Such a chaotic state of public opinion as at present exists cannot but be injurious to the interests of the country. On no occasion in recent years, not even during the crisis which arose out of the Education Bill, or when the fate of the Army Bills hung in the balance, has the struggle of parties assumed such a violent character, or presented such a spectacle of general demoralisation. And the most singular feature in this extraordinary situation is that it is impossible to lay one's finger on any definite causes for it. . . . The Minsterial deliberations which are now taking place, whatever there issue may be, can hardly fail to clear up the situation. The choice appears to be between two classes of measures—on the one hand, such as would constitute an open return to the old era of high-handed repression; on the other, such as within the limits of the common law would strengthen the hands of the Government, both in Prussia and in the Empire at large, in dealing with those appeals to class-hatred, spoken or written, which form so large a part of the stock-in-trade of both extremes, reactionary as well as revolutionary."

The German Emperor, addressing his "faithful Brandenbergers" the other day said:—"I quaff the goblet filled with German wine to the welfare of Brandenberg, wishing that so long as God shall grant me life and strength, and so long as the house of Hohenzollern shall exist, the old traditional loyalty of the inhabitants of the Mark may never fail me if the emergency arises and the Margrave calls."

The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' says:—The sharp language recently used by the German Emperor to his Polish subjects has produced a very favourable effect in Russia,

It is interesting to learn (says the *Daily Telegraph*) that the visit of Prince Edward of York to London is principally in connection with the process known in the nursery as "shortcoating." All the little garments supplied to the young Prince are—like his first outfit—of home manufacture, and his frocks are trimmed with lace made specially for the purpose by Nottingham lace workers.

Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., Secretary of State for India, is again in town, and has resumed his duties at the India Office.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses **the head of dandruff.**

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

POLICY OF ENGLAND—SEMI-OFFICAL STATEMENT TO-DAY.

OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

Rumours of European intervention in the war between China and Japan developed early the week the mail left into a definite statement that Lord Rosebery's Government had approached the Great Powers with proposals for combined action in the cause of peace, and had in each case met with a distinct refusal. The *Times*, in a leading article on Oct. 16, sketched the situation thus:—

On Wednesday [Oct. 10] we discussed vague reports of concerted action on the part of the Powers with the object of imposing peace on China and Japan. We pointed out some of the elementary considerations which put any such concerted action entirely out of the question at the present stage, and showed that any Power taking the initiative in such a matter would be foredoomed to failure. It now appears that Ministers were hurriedly summoned from their holiday quarters to give their assent to the precise course which we deprecated, and that their action has resulted in the failure which we predicted. Her Majesty's Government have made proposals to the Great Powers, or some of them, to take common action to put a stop to the war and to propose terms of settlement to the belligerents. The German Government has formally refused to be a party to anything of the kind. Russia declines to swerve from the expectant policy she has marked out for herself, and France is disposed to observe equal caution. The Government of the United States has declined the invitation to take part in the proposed diplomatic intervention. The abstention of event one of the Great Powers, if not absolutely fatal to the scheme, would at all events have rendered its execution extremely difficult, even in the most favourable circumstances. But it does not appear that Her Majesty's Government has been able to find a single Power willing to adopt their proposals. They have incurred quite needlessly a humiliating defeat, which cannot but lower their prestige and impair the capacity of this country to intervene with effect should a fitting occasion arise. They have committed a blunder so great as to be nearly incredible. They have ignored the most obvious and elementary considerations applicable to the case, and have courted a rebuff which ought to have been recognised at once as inevitable. . . . This blunder like most great blunders, has no doubt been made with the best intentions. The Government was possibly impressed with the danger to the lives of British subjects, and with the loss inflicted upon their commercial interests by the war. All the Great Powers, in varying degrees, have the same pre-occupations, and so far as measures of protection for life and property are concerned they are acting in perfect harmony. But these measures are entirely independent of attempts to put an end to the war by concerted action.

On Oct. 17 the *Daily News* said there was "no foundation whatever" for the statement that the purpose of the sudden calling of the late Cabinet Council was the suggestion of "concerted action on the part of the Powers with the object of imposing peace on China and Japan" Returning to the subject, however, in a leading article, yesterday (Oct. 18), the *Times* said:—

. . . The Cabinet Council which caused so much sepeculation throughtout Europe, and even elicited angry comment in some foreign capitals, was held on Oct. 4. Within three days of its meeting it was known in these capitals that the Government had sent out a circular proposing that the Powers should combine to urge a suspension of hostilities upon China and Japan, and to initiate negotiations upon certain defined bases. . . . For the people of this country the essential and important point is that the circular was sent forth by Her Majesty's Government, that its proposals were such as we have already indicated, and that their fate has been such as we have described, and such as might have been easily foreseen. . . .

The London *Echo* of Oct. 17, said:—"Rightly or wronggly, there is a strong conviction that the proposed intervention in the Eastern war has caused a split in the Cabinet, and that the Foreign Secretary is one of the dissentients."

The *Daily News* of Oct. 19 publishes the following:—

We have already stated that there was no foundation for the assertion that the object of the late meeting of the Cabinet was the issue of invitations to the Powers to intervene in the war between China and Japan. A day or two after the meeting of the Cabinet information came to this country which showed that the Chinese were prepared to enter on negotiations for peace on certain terms. Overtures were then made by the Government to the Great Powers, with the view of arranging for a joint representation to Japan on the basis which had been indicated. At the same time the Japanese Government was asked whether these terms were such as might form a basis for negotiations with a view to peace. These are the steps the Government has taken since the information came. Ministers were, of course, moved to take these measures by their sense of the great importance to Great Britain and to the other Powers interested of the maintenance of internal quiet and order in the Chinese Empire. The result of these tentative diplomatic movements towards peace has not yet been fully manifested. No definite reply has been given by the Japanese Government, but the proposals have not been rejected, and there is room to hope that the suggested basis of negotiation may prove acceptable to Japan as well as to China. A majority of the Great Powers are in thorough accord with Her Majesty's Government as to the course to be pursued, and there is reason to hope that the other Powers will give their assent. It should be needless to add that such intervention as has been suggested is purely a diplomatic one, made in the friendliest spirit to both the combatants.

VIEW OF SOME LEADING LONDON PAPERS.

The state of public opinion in Europe in regard to the position of Great Britain may be gleaned from the appended summary of the week's telegrams from Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Vienna. But something may be prefaced concerning London opinion as a whole. This seems to be practically on all fours with the views quoted above from the *Times*. The *Spectator* of Oct. 13 expressed its inability to believe that intervention in the war in the Far East, whether by Europe, Great Britain alone, or Britain and France together, is either wise or right:—

It must (said the *Spectator*) be an intervention against Japan, for there is not even a pretext for taking her side, and an intervention against Japan involves most serious consequences. It is, to begin with, premature, for there is no proof that China, though powerless for the moment owing to the incompetence of her Court, and the disgraceful corruption of her bureaucracy, will finally be defeated. She may recover herself through a palace revolution and guerilla war, and in that case we shall have wasted treasure and energy in order to make a deadly enemy of the most dangerous Power in Asia, a Power so placed that it may in any grave complication inflict upon us severe wounds, or even turn against us the tide of battle. The Japanese, wha are fighting out a secular quarrel, and who are raised out of themselves with excitement and vainglory both of them partly justified, will never forgive the Power which arrests their career or robs them of the fruits of victory, and we are even now seeing how patiently they can wait and how thoroughly they can prepare for an opportunity of vengeance. The French themselves have hardly been more persistent, more self-sacrificing, or more malignant in their hatred of Germany than the Japanese in their hatred of the Chinese which would be transferred to us. We may at least wait until we know more clearly whether the ancient Colossus has really lost its strength, or whether it is merely dazed by an unexpected blow for which its muscles, relaxed by years of inertia and corrupt indulgence, were entirely unprepared.

The *National Observer*, of Oct. 13, urged that Great Britain's duty in the Far East is plain, although it may not prove easy of fulfilment. Firstly, our fellow-subjects in the treaty ports must be protected at all hazards; secondly, no encouragement must be given to those who prate in reckless ignorance of the necessity for intervention by the Powers. True it is no doubt that the trade of Europe, and the trade of Great Britain particularly, feels severely the interruption caused by the war. But intervention by the Powers or by any one Power would be more than likely to disturb trade far more seriously than this struggle, which is, after all, none of our business. We stand in need of little in the Far East which we do not possess already. French and German interests are really inconsiderable. But Russia has her eye on Port Hamilton, described aptly by Mr. Curzon as the Naboth's vineyard of the Far East, with Russia in the character of Ahab; and the exile of Russia from Port Hamilton is essential to our command of the sea in the Far East. For these reasons and for many others it is a paramount necessity that Great Britain should walk circumspectly and yet firmly, taking heed that the balance of power, which is poised with perilous delicacy and will stand no violent shock, be not disturbed.

The *Saturday Review*, of Oct. 13, published an article setting forth the necessity of Great Britain doing something to prevent the partition of China. It said:—

Great Britain would do well to remember that the destruction of the Chinese Government, which we are doing absolutely nothing to prevent, would have far-reaching consequences. One would be that whatever arrangements we may be endeavouring to make with France as to the frontier of Saim would go to water. They imply the existence of some kind of organised Government in China. At the same time would go the most valid motive the French have for not pushing beyond Tong-king. The prospect, in fact, is one of a very possible scramble for China, which may well prove more fertile in perils than the hardly yet finished scramble for Africa. There is no intrinsic improbability in an arrangement between Russia, France, and Germany. which we might be compelled to enter on disadvantgeous terms or to oppose at very great risk. Since we are advised to cultivate an awful respect for the strength of Japan and are acting as if we felt it, there does not appear to be any considerable probability that we shall offer a determined opposition to the combined action of three great European Powers. But if we do not, the alternative may be an entire upset and rearrangement of the whole balance of power in the Far East. To those who prefer not to look forward, and are aided in their blindness by a profound ignorance of the past, this may seem a fantastic prospect. Yet a scramble for China, followed by a partition, would not be in itself a more wonderful event than the advance of Russia over Northern Asia during the last half-century than the extension of French dominion in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, or than the establishment of Germany in Africa. In any case, the best way of preventing what could hardly be other than a calamity to us is to foresee the possibility and take measures to meet it. If we do not wish to see the Chinese Government destroyed, there is every sign that it will soon be incumbent upon us to do more than look on at the war.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—*Hamburgische Correspondent* points out Germany will, on no account, take part in intervention in favour of either belligerent. *Kolnische* confirms statement that Russia is equally averse to intervention, that France goes hand in hand with Russia in this matter, just as Austria-Hungary with Germany, and that the United States have, from first, made no secret of their sympathy with Japan. Italy, therefore, is the only Power likely to comply with Lord Kimberley's proposal. Most competent judges here are convinced best arrangment for most European Powers, including even Great Britain, would be a powerful Japan and a powerful China, and they urgently advocate a certain Suzerainty of Japan in Corea, because Japan is the East Asiatic Power best fitted to establish a civilised army there, while China will always have it in her to become powerful again. These opinions seem to be shared by German Government. Only one or two papers opposed to Chancellor Caprivi call for German intervention in case other Powers intervene.—*Standard.*

Berlin, Oct. 14.—There are excellent reasons for believing proposal of joint intervention was rejected by Germany on two grounds—(1) her own views of the situation and of its future development; (2) consideration for Russia and for the person of the Czar. But Germany is distinctly desirous of making her influence felt, from beginning, in management of new Eastern Question. Germany, although she has little interest in Asiatic aggrandisement of Russia, has quite as little interest in hindering Russia's plans. Gen. von Werder, German Ambassador to Russia, travelled direct from St. Petersburg last week to Emperor William's shooting-box at Rominten, and was for many hours closeted with the Emperor. The Eastern world has ceased to be England's exclusive oyster; she must reckon in future with circumlocutions of European diplomacy in Asiatic East, just as she has hitherto had to reckon with the in Levant.—*Morning Post.*

Berlin, October 14.—I hear from good source that German refusal was based on following reason. Powers would have been in position to call "Hands off" to victorious Japan, only if they had been resolved at same time to compel her to obey it in case of refusal; but this enterprise might easily have led to conflicts among interviewing Powers themselves. English proposal, therefore, was declined by Germany mainly for sake of the peace of Europe. Baron Richtofen, Professer of Geography in Berlin University, one of the first authorities on China, attributes indifference of Chinese to foreign attacks chiefly to inaccessibility of their coasts owing to sandbanks. He has pointed out that, despite victories of Japanese, difficulties they have to surmount are so enormous that duration and final issue of war are quite unpredictable.—*Standard.*

Berlin, October 14.—*Cologne Gazette*, commenting on negotiations between Germany and Japan for conclusion of treaty, says: "It is significant that England, whilst seeking to oblige humiliated Chinese by proofs of friendship, has also by Treaty of Commerce thrown bait to Japan which is to bring her advantages with victor. A similar game was played by England in treaty question of 1882. Then also England tried by great concessions to outdo other Powers in the favour of Japan—an attempt which was defeated by ability of Prince Bismarck, who made same concessions. Foreigners living in Japan are naturally not greatly edified by prospect of all Powers concluding similar treaties; but *Vossische Zeitung* points out Japan has right as civilised Power of demanding abolition of Consular Jurisdiction, and that German Cabinet will do well to follow England's example—*Daily News.*

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—*Novoe Vremya* says present policy of England reminds it of her policy on Egyptian question, but China is not Egypt, and however voracious British appetite may be, it is scarcely equal to swallowing China. English politicians, it remarks, are directing main efforts to prevent anybody else taking larger share than their own. "We admit," it adds "that English have largest commerial interests in China proper. . . . But our recent relations show us England's policy is to paralyse Russian influence. Consequently it behoves our diplomats to watch, vigilantly question as far as it concerns Corea proper, where our interests are preponderant and . . . where we ought, together with China and Japan, amicably to settle the terms of peace. As far as protecting foreign subjects goes. England need not be disquieted, as every nation can well look after its own." This article reflects pretty succinctly general feeling of Russian Press and that part of outside public which does not yet seem able to realise possibility of England acting in harmony and concert with Russia in the Far East.—*Standard.*

Berlin, Oct. 12.—St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* makes in noteworthy article headed "Sparks in the Far East," the following remarks:—"In 1881 Secretary of Chinese Legation in Tokio, Kiu-in-Ken, sent to Corean Government official paper which concluded with advice to guard against the insatiable Russia, and pointed to United States as the best ally for warding off of future dangers which might threaten from Russia. Several months later wise and energetic Viceroy of Manchuria developed in an official memorandum to King same anti-Russian ideas. Without trying to find source of these ideas one must not overlook fact that England possesses in China both clubs and newspapers. Those who know what influence *Levant Herald* and *Robert College* exercised in Balkan affairs will not fail to comprehend importance of similar circumstances in China. Clubs exist in Pekin and Tientsin, and besides Anglo-Chinese newspapers edited in Shanghai, the men who edit the widely-circulated Chinese street newspaper *Scheba* are Englishmen. Knowledge of English language is constantly increasing there. Russians are in habit of looking upon Americans as their friends, and would therefore readily suppose that Chinese appeal to America would be fruitless. Unfortunately this is not the case. America is a friend of Russia only in questions concerning European affairs." The newspaper then cites book of a Japanese traveller and journalist who has visited Russia, and has treated it altogether in the same spirit as Mr. Kennan, and who finally proposes that Europe and Asia combined should ruin Russia and crush it to the dust.—*Daily News.*

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—I hear arrangements are being made in case of necessity arising, for despatching steamers of volunteer fleet to Vladivostok to be fitted out there as war cruisers. There is some talk here to effect that if Russia should eventually think of an equivalent for any good offices rendered on behalf of China she might raise the question of acquiring southern route originally projected for great Siberian Railway, across Chinese Manchuria. At the same time, it should not be forgotten Russia has still a case open against China in the Pamirs. I am bound to add, however, that, while these ideas are afloat, there are no signs whatever of an official or semi-official character that Russia entertains seriously any such plans, or contemplates any change in her present steady-going policy of peace and quietness, if it can possibly be avoided. The principal journals, irritated at situation, endeavouring on their own account and responsibility to stir up some kind of excitement and alarm. *Novosti* sent up a balloon d'essai in form of proposal to partition China under European protectorate; then urged Russia should at once annex Corea and Manchuria. *Novosti* now publishes another article to prove that the march of events so far has completely justified its opinion that Chinese Empire is on the verge of its doom and that Europe must interfere. Most extraordinary effusion of all is in *Novoe Vremya*. England is accused of having ulterior motives for her action in regard to China other than mere protection of her subjects. The writer's initial theme is England's change of front between China and Japan, her one deadly enemy, Russia, remaining main object of all her dark machinations. This is how he proceeds:—"Englishmen, as everybody knows, are utterly without shame in all their actions. Their arbitrary conduct in international relations strikes everyone wherever the heavy British foot treads. English egoism threatens the entire world. Adopting the cynical principal of the Jesuits—that the end justifies the means—England cynically tramples under foot the most elementary notions of justice and national propriety. The English conscience is never disturbed by continual changes of front to suit its own exclusive interests. England has become wonderfully sharp in every possible kind of underhanded intrigue in order to attain the aims of its predatory policy." Such vapourings of Russian Press, fortunately, as far as anyone here can tell, seem to find no echo in more responsible spheres.—*Times own correspondent.*

Vienna, Oct. 12.—The fact that Austria takes no material interest in war in the Far East was avowed by Count Kalnoky, a few days ago, in conversation with a diplomatist, when he said, "Thank God! We have nothing to do with either China or Japan." Inquiries I have made lead me to belief that question of intervention has, so far, not been mooted by England, and that her action has been confined to bringing about an agreement upon concerted measures for safety of the Europeans in the two belligerent States. A Vienna paper says, at the suggestion of England a "protocole de desinteressment" is to be signed by Powers sending squadrons to far east. Her experience, in Egypt would hardly seem to recommend to England advocacy of such a protocol with regard to China. A notion exists all over the Continent, and is daily expressed in Vienna papers, that England wants to profit by occasion whatever representative exponents of English public opinion may say to contrary. Attitude of Germany towards England and France respectively gives rise to most of political speculations in this country, and as German papers are unfriendly towards England and suspect her of nefarious designs, the Austrian Press thinks itself in duty bound to share this feeling. On the whole, however, the flirting of Germany with France, which commenced before the Eastern War, is not taken here as meaning any departure from the Triple Alliance policy, of which one of the strongest pillers here is friendship with England. People here who take an interest in fluctuations of political symptoms are perfectly convinced that neither in Egypt nor in China, nor anywhere else, will Germany really assist France to detriment of England.—*Standard.*

Vienna, Oct. 15.—The idea of obtaining co-operation of great naval Powers for intervention between China and Japan has found little favour, and is thought to be in any case premature. There is evidence to hand showing present campaign has been contemplated by Japan for at least fifteen or twenty years. It is believed condition Japan would make in case of victory would, roughly. be as follow:—(1) a large indemnity of war; (2) annexation of Formosa; (3) independence of Corea and introduction of far-reaching political reforms, one consequence of which wodld be entire exclusion of Chinese influence (4) opening-up to foreign Powers of certain important commercial centres in China.—*Times Own Correspondent*

TELEGRAMS FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

Shanghai Oct. 12.—Reports from Mukden confirm statement that only Gen. Tso's 4000 troops were at Ping-Yang, and that they repulsed Japanese until general was killed.—*Times Correspondent.*

Shanghai, Oct. 12.—Vague local rumour is current here that China has begun to negotiate for peace.—*Reuter.*

Shanghai, Oct. 12.—Ship Tenkyo, captured by Japanese, was transport engaged in bringing reinforcement from south. It is not known here whether she carred troops at the time of her capture.—*Central News*

Shanghai, Oct. 13.—Despatch from Tientsin says Weng Toung Ho, president of Board of Revenue or Finance Department, recently visited that city in disguise; also Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wei, and other places. On his way back to Pekin he paid a visit to Li Hung Chang. Weng Toung Ho made exhaustive report to Emperor, who summoned to his presence governors and other officials whose competence was called in question. It is admitted China is in want of money, and arrangements are being made for the issue of a loan in Europe. Amount is reported to be ten million pounds sterling, and the rate of interest, guarenteed upon Imperial Customs. 10 per cent. Chinese agents abroad have been instructed to minimise China's reverses on land and sea, and particularly to represent her fleet as active and efficient. —*Central News.*

Shanghai, Oct. 14.—Report of rebellion is fully confirmed. The first rising occurred last week 100 miles from Hankow, and movement is spreading steadily. Rebels are mostly members of famous secret society, Kulaohwei, fairly well armed and utterly reckless.—*Central News.*

Shanghai, Oct. 51.—There is a vague local rumour that Port Arthur has been invested and captured by Japanese. It is reported Capt. von Hannecken is not likely to recover from his wounds, as blood poisoning has setin.—*Reuter.*

Tientsin, Oct. 15.—No proposals for peace have been put forward on behalf of China, and consequently the statement that Japan had rejected them as inadequate is devoid of foundation.—*Reuter.*

Tientsin, Oct. 15.—Imperial edict published in Pekin assumes full responsibility for protection of foreign residents. denounces rowdyism, and orders punishment of certain culprits who have assaulted travellers. It assures to strangers protection of persons and property, and is especially favourable to missionaries. The overtures for peace having been rejected by Japan without a hearing the war now enters on a chronic stage, demanding an appeal to latent forces of the Empire. Government are prepared, though reluctantly, to engage in protracted conflict. The party in power recognise urgency of radical reforms, both military and fiscal. There is danger of revolution, which might be followed by prolonged anarchy. Peiyang squadron has been undocked. It has been completely refitted and the magazines have been filled ready for service.—*Times Special Correspondent.*

[The Central News stated, on Oct. 16, "upon the highest authority":—

That overtures for terminating present conflict between China and Japan were made to Japanese Government on Monday night (Oct. 15). These proposals were rejected by Japan as inadequate. There is reason to believe the Chinese Government acquiesced in proposals put forward.]

Tientsin, Oct. 17.—Russia is sending eleven additional ships, including three ironclads, and will have the most formidable fleet ever assembled east of Suez.—*Times Special Correspondent.*

Tientsin, Oct. 17.—Chinese headquarters are at Kiu-lien tcheng; commander, General Sung. Generals Yeh and Wei have been degraded by Imperial edict. Japanese headquarters are at Ping-Yang, with outposts in direction of Yalu. They seem to be occupied in making roads.—*Times Special Correspondent.*

Tientsin, Oct. 17.—Sheng, the Taotai of Tientsin, who was alleged, in a telegram published by several London newspapers on 9th instant to have absconded from his post on account of dishonest transactions in connection with purchase of war material, continues in full exercise of his functions. Story of his misdemeanours and disappearance is false. Lheng is not a nephew of Ei Hung Chang, nor is he any way related to the Viceroy.—*Reuter.*

[Vienna. Oct. 14.—European agent of firm which sold rifles and cartridges to nephew of Li Hung Chang writes from Vienna to contradict a telegram published in London on Oct. 9, and states rifles were not 300,000 in number, but 30,000, not of obsolete pattern, but new Mauser rifles, of model of 1871, and purchased from Prussian War Office and from Saxon Artillery depot. Each rifle was tested before being shipped, and price paid by Sheng, was not two taels each, but, with freight and insurance, about eight taels each. Cartridges were equally good. The contractor was an Austrian.—*Standard.*

The Chinese Legation in London categorically deny the reports concerning a rebellion near Hankow and the alleged embezzlements and flight of the Taotai of Tientsin.]

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Tokio, Oct. 12.—Semi-official despatches from Soul state that Corea is being steadily cleared of Chinese stragglers. Now Japen is practically in undisputed possession of Corea, the moment is considered opportune for carrying out those thorough reforms in internal government of the country to which Japanese statesmen look forward as best guarantee against foreign interference in future. Emperor has selected Count Inouye, Minister of Interior, to proceed to Soul to act as special adviser to M. Otori.—"*Central News.*"

Yokokama, Oct. 16.—Japanese Diet convened for extraordinary seven days' session met yesterday at Hiroshima. Mr. Kusumoto was appointed President and Mr. Shimada Vice-President. Count Inouye has left for Corea.—He is succeeded in post of minister of Interior by Mr. Nomura.—*Reuter.*

ON THE BANKS OF THE YALU.

Wi-Ju, Oct. 15.—The two armies still face each other on banks of Yalu. Chinese have not yet fired a shot. They are at work night and day improving natural advantages of their position. On Japanese side there is no desire unduly to hurry fighting. Spies estimate total strength of Chinese at 26,000, all massed along North bank of Yalu. Japanese scouts do not believe enemy are in anything like such force. Detailed information shows Chinese defences are not so strong as at first supposed. Various indications justify belief that chief stand will be made by enemy at Kubencheo (?). There are rumours in camp of naval cooperation.—*Central News.*

THE CHINO-RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—*Berliner Tageblatt* hears from St. Petersburg that Russian troops stationed on [illegible] Chino-Russian frontier are being very considerably reinforced and that large quantities of provisions and war material are constantly arriving there. Cossacks, Cossacks Artillery and Infantry bring component parts of very spacious barracks, with very ingeniously constructed dismemberable iron stoves for heating and baking. Some paper prints very mysterious letter St. Petersburg, which states a medical man, named Badmayeff, who has amassed a large fortune there, returned with his family to his native Mongolia, and is the real soul of present Mongolian insurrection, purpose of which is incorporation of that vast region with Russia.—*Standard.*

THE CHINESE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—The efforts of the German bankers to contract a loan with China have come to nothing; their conditions, and especially the rate of interest demanded, being unacceptable to the Chinese Government. It is believed that the loan will now be raised in London.—*Standard.*

A Reuter's telegram from Hiroshima, Oct. 18, referring to opening of Japanese Parliament on previous day, says the Mikado declared he was grertly pained China should have forgotton her duties in regard to maintenance of peace in conjunction with Japan, she having brought about the present state of affairs. "However," procceeded the Emperor, "as hostilities have commenced, we shall not stop until we have attained our utmost objects." A bill submitted to Diet authorissetes Government to borrow money to defray expenses of war, amount not to exceed 100,000,000 yen. Another measure establishes an extraordinary war budget, expenditure under this head being estimated at 150,000,000 yen. Of this sum a portion will be defrayed by the surplus, the remainder being covered by the war loan.

The *Times* special correspondent at Tientsin says the Chinese readiness to make terms is not at all discreditable. Though aware of her immense reserves of strength, China is conscious also of the enormous sacrifices and risk that must be incurred before bringing them into action. If forced to face a long war, however, she will do so resolutely.

A Reuter telegram from Tientsin says it is rumoured that the Japanese have abandoned Thorton Haven and are fortifying Ping Yang inlet.

The Chilian Government have decided to refuse the offer of Messrs. Grace Brothers to buy six vessels of the Chilian fleet for the Chinese Government.

A member of the Chinese Legation in London yesterday contradicted, in conversation with the representative of a news agency, several recent reports from Japanese sources as to the war and the situation in China.

FRANCE AND THE PROPOSED INTERVENTION.

The *Dix-Neuvieme Siecle* said the situation in the Far East could not be discussed by France unless freedom of approach to the China Seas is assured :—

As long as the British remain in Egypt (continues the journal) they hold the gate of Asia by mounting guard along the Suez Canal, and no profitable negotiations are therefore possible. If important events occur in the East, negotiations on the subject between the Powers must be preceeded by pourparlers in regard to the evacuation of Egypt, Once this point has been gained, but not until then, France will have toconsider what compensation she can demand for her tolerance towards others.

THE CZAR : A "PSYCHOLOGICAL ENIGMA."

"ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH ROMANOFF is the embodiment of a psychological enigma." Thus commences a four-column character-sketch of the Czar in the "Daily Telegraph" of Oct. 16. It is written by the St. Petersburg correspondent of that journal, and gives a vivid picture of the man. The assassination of his father changed Alexander from a Quixotic Liberal to an unbending autocrat; and the railway disaster at Borki seems to have caused as violent a change in his health. "From the shock which his nervous system then received the Czar never thoroughly recovered. It is the tap-root of most of the ailments from which he has suffered ever since. An eye-witness of that bloodcurdling scene assured me that it was enough to deprive an ordinary man of his reason. His carriage was blown to shreds his faithful servants lay dead or dying, his lovingwife stood trembling like an aspen-leaf amid corpses and blood-stained fragments; and when he looked around for his children, dreading the terrible possibilities as much as the torturing uncertainty, his little daughter, her bright eyes filled with tears, threw her hands about his neck and exclaimed, amid sobs: 'Oh, papa, dear! now they'll come and murder us all!' The chief conspirators who carried out that nefarious attempt was himself killed on the spot. After this the Emperor grew more moody and reserved than ever before. He lost his confidence in the ability of the most trusted and the devotion of the most intelligent of his Ministers. He avoided even more systematically than before all public ceremonies and amusements. From this time forward the Emperor began to show a strong dislike to mount a horse, and his nervousness was painfully manifest to all his attendants.

The article gives case after case of faithless service showing that step by step theCzar has lost confidence in his advisers and associates and sought safety in a life of isolation :—"Many a time, when taking leave of some one of his Ministers who was departing for his summer holidays to his estates in the country, has the Czar sorrwfully exclaimed 'Ah? how gladly would Itoo hide myself in the country,and live in peace and rural plenty, away from the suffocating atmosphere of the palace?' Many a dull afternoon has he pressed his sorrowful face against the panes of his window in the Anitshkoff Palace, and looked wistfully out upon the listless, careless throng that passed hither and thither below. The darkness of winter in the city, when the sun is seldom visible under any form but that of a yellow blotch on a leaden sky, and even so only for a couple of hours out of the twenty four, has always been the most trying time for the Emperor. His outdoor work often fell out of his day's programme, and he was compelled to seek for manual occupation within doors." Outside the family circle the Czar, says the correspondent, is neither communicative nor cordial His distrustful look, which has often been confounded with a scowl; the knitting of his brows, which singifies active thought quite as much as dissatisfaction or anger; his sullen taciturnity, curt blunt replies, and brusque movement when finising a conversation, have contributed more than aught else to raise an impassable barrier between himself and his subjects."

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

Reports on the Czar's illness continue numerous and alarming, but still contradictory. On Oct. 15, the Paris correspondent of the 'Times' received from a recent visitor to Livadia some particulars as to the Czar's condition. This authority described his Majesty's malady as mysterious, causing sleeplessness, and as not being then defined by the doctors. Its effect on the Czar had been to increase the melancholy and depression caused by the illness of the Grand Duke George. Another report (from St. Petersburg) states that the Czar has taken frequent drives at Livadia, but suffers from weakness and somnolence. It was made known early in the week that the Czar's proposed visit to Corfu had been abandoned.

UNFAVOURABLE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—"Official Messenger" publishes special edition to-day, announcing that following bulletin was issued by Prof. Leyden, Prof. Zakharin, Dr. Popoff, and Dr. Beljaminoff, after consultation to-day in regard to condition of Czar :—"The disease of the kidneys shows noimprovement, and his Majesty's strength has diminished. The physicians in attendance hope that the climate of the south coast of the Crimea will have a beneficial effect on the health of the Czar."—'Reuter.'

A bulletin, dated Wednesday night, and signed by all the medical men now in attendance at Livadia, was issued yesterday in St. Petersburg. It state that a change for the worse is noticeable in the Emperor's condition; the general weakness and feebleness of the heart have increased. This unfavourable announcement, which was posted in various prominent places in the city, caused keen and evident sorrow among all classes.

PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE,

Berlin, October 16.—Following announcement appears to-day in "Kreuz Zeitung;"—Princess Alix of Hesse has obtained concessions from Russian Holy Synod such as no Princess in a like position has ever before secured. In embracing Orthodox faith her Royal Highness will not declare her former religion to be accursed, nor will she state that her conversion is due to conviction that truth lies not with her own, but with Russian Church. Synod will content itself with declaration that Princess joined Greek Church in order be of one religion with her future husband.—Reuter.

The distress of the Czarewitch at his father's state of health is increased by the persevering attempts he has noticed to put a stop to his marriage through rumours altogether unfounded. He has been attached to the Princess Alix (says the "Daily News" Paris correspondent) since he first met her. She was then fifteen years old. Attempts had been made by near relatives to break down the feeling. One of the reasons why he was glad to make a long voyage round Asia was to be let alone, for he had made up his mind, and had the approval he well knew, of his father, who holds in affection the Grand Ducal family of Hesse for the sake of the late Czarina. The Czarewitch is busy preparing the future abode of his wife. He lavishes on her proofs of his tenderness and esteem.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM DELAGOA BAY.

THE Portuguese Legation stated on Oct. 15, that the defence of Lorenzo Marques was amply provided for, The Portuguese, who have barricaded the town, are said to have accused Mr. Rhodes of having stirred up the tribesmen. Another report says Mr. Rhodes has offered to the Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marques assistance to quell the native rising, but his offer has been politely declined. Offers of help have also been received from the Transvaal Government. On Oct. 14 the insurgments made an attack, but were repulsed by a heavy cannonade. The Portuguese lost twelve killed. The Governor has since issued a proclamation declaring that the authorities will not be responsible, in the case of a fresh attack by the Kaffirs, for the safety of any person remaining in any part of the town other than the market square. A steamer left Lisbon on Oct. 15 with troops, artillery, and ammunition for Lorenzo Marques. In the Portuguese Chamber on, Oct, 15, the Premier, in reply to the questions, said that no attack had yet been made on the town itself; only a factory on the outskirts had been robbed. The Government had decided nothing as to Mr. Cohen's prior concession at Delagoa Bay. In regard to the Delagoa Bay Railway iedemnity, the Government would await the award of the Berne Tribunal.

A scouting party sent out from Lorenzo Marques, on Oct. 17, ascertained that the insurgent natives were in force about three miles from the town. Fears are entertained that the unseasoned troops en route from Portugal will be of little service in repelling a serious attack, and that an experienced Colonial force is alone capable of meeting the emergency.

Sir H. Loch, High Commissioner for South Africa, on Oct. 17, expressed the opinion to a representative of Reuter's agency that the cause of the native rising at Delagoa Bay is the levying of the hut tax. He is satisfied that there is no truth in the suggestion that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has instigated the rising, and says it is utterley impossible that Mr. Rhodes should have offered the Portuguese the assistance of the Cape Government.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, in an interview with a representative of Galignani's Messenger, is reported to have declared that the present trouble at Lorenzo Marques was the result of the sale of rifles and ammunition to the natives.

There has (says the *Times*) been an extraordinary outburst of anti-British sentiment in several German papers in connection With the Lorenzo Marques troubles. It is alleged that Britain intends to take advantage of them to extend her territorry in the vicinity of Delagoa Bay. It is alleged that the Boers are prepared to resist such measures by arms if necessary, and the *Krenz Zeitung* and other conservative and Bismarkian organs urge that Germany should place herself resolutely on the side of the Transvaal.

The fact that the German Government on Tuesday despatched another cruiser to Delagoa Bay is regarded with satisfaction by the German Press. The *Cologne Gazette* describes it as a straight forward warning of "hands off" to Great Britain; and an assurance to Portugal that the German Government will oppose any disturbance of the balance of power in South-East Africa. The Portuguese Minister at Berlin has been instructed to inform the German Government that Portugal is determined to maintain order in all her Colonies and to defend them with all her recourses.

The *Wertminirter Gazette* of Oct. 17 said.

The most startling thing in the morning papers is certainly the announcement in the *Times* from the Berlin *Imperial Gazette* that the oreer of the French Legion of Honour has been conferred on Capt. Baron Fon Susskind, military attache at the German Embassy in Paris. What can be the meaning of it. . . . Oh course, it was high time for the Elysee to do something in acknowledgment of the German Emperor's civilities. They now make a considerable list: (1) Sympathetic message to Meissoniee's widow; (2) Empress Frederick's visit to Paris; (3) Telegram of condolence to Madame MacMachon; (4) Happily-worded sympathetic expressions on the assassination of M. Carnot; (5) Release of the two French oficers; (6) Protest against the Anglo-Congo Agreement. . . . In African matters French and German publicists make no secret of their desire to unite the forces of the two countries to get the better of Great Britain. . . . To-day we find that certain of the German papers contain a lot of wild talk about possible British encroachments at Lorenzo Marques, a German-Transvaal alliance, "the hatred of the Boers towards England," and necessary "compensation" to Germany should Great Britain buy up any part of Portugueso East Africa. As yet not a single London paper has remonstrated. Perhaps some Berlin and Paris sheets will make a note of the fact. The German Colonial papers which are developing such an interest in Delagoa Bay would do well to mind their own business. If Herr Leist, the ex-Chancellor of the Cameroons, is the kind of man tha Germans propose to put in charge of their colonies the less they rate their neighbours in Africa the better. Leist, it will be remembered, flogged naked Dahomeyan women, had negro concubines brought for him from the prison and encouraged various indecencies. His conduct proved more than even the Cameroons could staud, and there was a spirited revolution against the Germans, the women taking an active part in the fighting, and carrying arxes and ammunition to their fathers, husbands, and brothers. Put on trial, Leist, after cynically declaring that what he did was nothing unusual in Africa, and insulting Major Von Wissmann and Baron Major Von Soden by offering to call them as witnesses to this fact, was simply ordered by the Court to bear the expenses of the trial, to have his salary cut down one-fifth, and to be removed to another post. The finding of the Court is a gross scandal, and if the German Colonial Party has any principle at all, Herr Leist's African career is closed Morality apart, nothing is more fatal to influence in the Dark Continent than for white men to place themselves on a level with the natives. The carefulness of the average Boer in this respect is one of the secrets of his success with the Kaffir. There is nothing in the career of Surgeon Parkes which was more to his credit than Mr. Stanley's testimony to his noble treatment of African women, and what boast can be prouder than Mr Selou's that he never did anything in Africa to bring the name of Englishman into disgrace.

THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

LORD SALISBURY, writing to a correspondent regarding Madagascar, says it is true that in 1890 he acknowledged the French Protectorate, but that "a treaty was signed in 1885 by the Government of Madagascar themselves, conceding to France the control of their foreign relations, and this treaty was communicated to the British Government in 1886, and was received by them without objection."

STOPPING THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

A decree issued in Paris, on Oct. 11, forbids, under pain of fine or imprisonment, the importation, without special license, of arms and munitions of war into Obok, Diego Suarez, Nossi Be, and St. Marie. The British have, of course, forbidden the importation of arms into our own protectorates on the mainland.

WARLIKE VIEWS OF A FRENCH DEPUTY.

M. Pierre Alype (says Reuter) has expressed to a representative of the Matin the opinion that France was committing a capital fault in negotiating with the Hovas at the present time. The negotiations (he said) would come to nothing, the Hovas being the most cunning of all diplomatists. He believed that as soon as news was received from M. Le Myre de Vilers it would be necessary to declare war against the Hovas and to blockade the coast.

A FRESH addition to the institutions of the country in the shape of yet another polo tournament is announced. This one is to be open to the North Western Provinces, and is to be played at Meerut—as is only fit, seeing that the prize of victory, the inevitable cup, has been presented by the Civilians of the Meerut Division. The notice given is rather brief, the event being fixed to begin on the 26th November.

IF anybody wishes to realise how the Hindu mind loves to feed on metaphysical subleties observes a contemporary he may be recommended to an "Essay on the Philosophy of Existence," from the pen of Mr. R. C. Sen "ex-Inspector of Schools, Oudh," which has just been published at Benares. The whole thing is a fantastic projection from an inner consciousness hopelessly cobwebbed with abstractions to which no intelligible meaning can be attached. "When monads of monadic elements," runs one paragraph, "as perfect efficient causes deflect themselves through their corresponding atomic elements, as to meet at this or that focus, they intensify and transform themselves into monads or Perfect Sense, conditioning phenomenal bodies of corresponding atoms of more or less fine Earth-supra." That will suffice for most Occidentals. A hot controversy is at present being waged in the syndicate of the Allahabad University as to whether a Faculty of Science ought or ought not to be constituted. How far, however, even the educated native still is from the standpoint of experimental science, may be judged from the ex-Inspector of Schools' definition of a mineral as "consisting of monads of imperfect sense united with a sensuous body of corresponding atoms of Earth. A mineral, therefore, cannot be conscious of anything perfectly." Certainly the new Faculty of Science would have abundant material to work upon, though whether it would prove a workable material is another matter.

THE AFGHAN AMEER.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE SITUATION.

THE possibilities of trouble should the Ameer actually die were considered serious in England Our Simla correspondent said the *Times* thinks that the safety of the Europeans at Cabul is scarcely likely to be endangered, as Cabul is garrisoned by troops devoted to Abdurrahman's family, and the city rabble could consequently be kept in check in the case of an attempted outbreak. Our correspondent says that the Europeans in the Ameer's dominions, including Miss Hamilton, a lady doctor, ought to receive assurances that they will be protected by the Ameer's son Habib Ullah, who would presumably assume the direction of affairs; and he believes that Habib Ullah, if he were certain of the support of the British Government, would be able to hold his own.

Nevertheless, Lord Roberts believes that there will almost certainly be trouble between the supporters of the Ameer's two sons in the rivalry for the succession, and that the English residents at Cabul should get out of the country as soon as possible. He says :—

Similar reports have reached India before of illnesses from which the Ameer has afterwards recovered, but now Adburrahman is an older man, and the constantly recurring attacks of gout must have seriously undermined his general health. This news doubtless reached Peshawur by horsemen, and was telegraphed by the chief authority at Peshawur to the Indian Government at Simla. I am inclined to believe the news to be true owing to the action taken by the Viceroy and Sir George White. Should the question of the succession arise there will almost certainly be serious trouble in Cabul between the opposing factions, the one favouring the succession of the elder son, Habib Ullah, the child of a wife of no family, who has already held a kind of power in Cabul, the other supporting the younger wife, who is of the Royal family, and who would endeavour to get the succession for her own son, still quite a child. On a former occasion, when the Ameer's death was hourly expected, the Queen-mother had already made every preparation for this, and had everything in readinsss to gain over the influential people to her side, and, if possible, secure the treasury and the adhesion of the army.

Questioned as to the safety of the Europeans, including Sir Salter Pyne and the English ladies at Cabul, Lord Roberts replied:—

In the event of the Ameer's death they will be in an extremely awkward position, and I think their best course is to clear out of the country as soon as possible. The danger to Europeans arises from the fanatical hatred of the Afghans to Christians, which has only been kept in check to the personal influence of Abdurrahman who has behaved most loyally to the foreigners in his capital. Unfortunately, there are now some Englishwomen in Cabul, but I hope nothing will happen to them. Their only means of escape is by a long and tiresome journey of 190 miles to Peshawur, during which they will be quite at the mercy of the Afghans until they reach Lundi Khotal, about 30 miles from Peshawur. Once in Lundi Khotal they will be quite safe under the protection of the Khyber Rifles. Probably Colonel Warburton, who is in political charge of the Khyber, will be there to receive the fugitives.

As to the action of the Government of India Lord Roberts said :—

There has scarcely been a succession without civil war of more or less duration. It is impossible to say what will happen, but, of course, the serious illness of the Ameer cannot but give the very greatest anxiety to the Government of India, who must now await the development of events. The summoning of a special Viceregal Councill is unusual and shows that Lord Elgin considers that the situation requires the serious attention of the Government.

Mr. T. A. Martin, the accredited Agent of the Government of Afghanistan in Great Britain and India, who is now in England and who returns to India by the next mail, says :—

I have no news of Ameer's illness. Last week, however, I received letters with other documents signed by the Ameer, which left Cabul at the beginning of September. As these documents need not have been signed at all, and as his Highness added lengthy notes, I conclude that he was then in good health. According to my latest news, everything was going on quietly in Cabul, and as lately as September 18 another English lady, a sister of Miss Hamilton, M.D., left India for Afghanistan. Her arrival would make a total of five Englishwomen in the Ameer's capital. Besides Sir Salter Pyne, there are three other Englishmen there. If the Ameer be really dangerously ill and the throne should become vacant, I do not apprehend immediate trouble. Although I do not think the English residents would be in jeopardy, it would, at the same time, be prudent for all of them to get to the frontier as quickly as possible.

INTERVIEWS WITH MR. T. A. MARTIN.

Mr. T. A. Martin, the accredited Agent of the Government of Afghanistan in Great Britain and India, who is now in England, and who returns to India by the next mail, said :—

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In view of the reported death of the Ameer a representative of Reuter's Agency had a further interview yesterday (Oct. 18) with Mr. T. A. Martin, who, speaking first on the subject of the safety of the Europeans in Cabul, is represented to have said :—

Knowing, as I do intimately, the character of the Ameer, and from the relations I have had with his Highness during the past nine years, I am sure that if the Ameer knew the end to be near, and that the lives of Europeans would thereby be endangered, he would take every precaution for their safety, even to the extent of granting them immediate leave of absence, This would cause no surprise in Cabul now, as it is the season at which it is usual for the English residents to go down to India. In fact, according to arrangements made, such leave of absence would be due almost immediately, and, if the alarming news be confirmed, we may hope to hear of the arrival of the English party in India at any moment.

"The condition of the country," Mr. Martin continued, "is to-day very different from what it was when the former successions occurred. Under the strong government of Abdurrahman the Afghan people have seen the advantages of obedience to law and order. All over the country the natives have for years past been encouraged to follow useful avocations, and, having reaped advantages, they must know it would be against their best interests to plunge the country into bloodshed. . . . The military deparment of the Ameer's Government has also made enormous strides. . . ."

Asked for his views on the subject of Russian influence in regard to the succession question M. Martin replied:—

That is a very delicate question, which it is not within my province to answer. But at the same time I know on the authority of the Ameer, who himself said that his views need not be kept secret, the whole feeling of Afghanistan to be against Russia. The Ameer has discouraged trade with Russia in every possible way, and even the important trade in Astrakhan skins, which is a Government monopoly, and which was formerly caried on through Russia, has been diverted to me for British markets. The anual value of this trade alone is enormous. As evidence that Abdurrahman contemplated a continuation of his policy in the case of his successor, it is significant that my appointment as Agent of the Ameer Acdurrahman was expressly altered by his Highness to that of "Agent for the Government of Afghanistan."

Mr. Martin said in conclusion :—"It is a matter of some consolation to me to know that his Highness has at hand a qualified English physician in Miss Lillias Hamilton, M.D., a lady whom I sent to Cabul a few months ago, and who had a very large professional experience in England and in India."

MR. HUDDLESTON, District Traffic Superintendent, E. I. R. at Allahabad, goes at the beginning of next month to Calcutta to take the place of Mr. Allan Mears, the Deputy Traffic Manager, who is retiring after a long spell of excellent service for the Company. Mr. Mears' name has been well known to the public for many years, and there was a general sense of regret when the Traffic Managership was vacant a few years ago that the management should have thought fit to bring in an officer from the North-Western, good man as their choice has since proved himself. Mr. C. Pearce gets the Allahabad appointment upon Mr. Huddleston's transfer, while there is yet another District Superintendentship, vacant by the death of Mr. Harrison a few months ago at Dinapore, which has still to be filled up.

THE P. and O. Company successfully launched, on Oct. 13, a large passenger steamer from the yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock. This steamer, which is named the Simla, is intended for their India, China, and Australia Mail Services. She has a gross register tonnage of nearly 6,000 tons, and besides having accommodation for 145 saloon passengers, has a large cargo capacity.

LIEUT-COLONEL E. G. BARROW, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Hong Kong Regiment, has arrived in England on furlough for four months under the Leave Rules of the Staff Corps.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE RELIGIOUS RIOT.

THE Bombay authorities have perhaps acted wisely in saying as little as possible about religious riot at Poona. The sanguinary conflicts of last year seemed to be stimulated rather than repressed by the local publicity given to their details. But many of those who pass judgment on Indian measures in Great Britain fail to realize the always-present elements of danger in the animosities between the Mahomedans and Hindus. In the middle of last month the summer capital of the Bombay Presidency—Poona—formed the scene of a fanatical outburst, which, under a Native ruler, would probably have cost hundreds of lives. A week later preparations had to be quickly, although secretly, taken for the safety of Bombay city itself; preparations scarcely less stringent than what would have been adopted in a state of siege. For several nights the Bombay authorities held the town by a force of police and a reserve of troops ready at a moment's warning to concentrate on an outbreak in any quarter. The danger, happily, passed off this autumn in Bombay itself, perhaps in a measure owing to the loss of some of the leaders in last year's riots and to the proceedings against others who survived. But the fighting at Poona was sufficiently serious to end in homicide, and to leave behind a tale of victims for the hospitals and the prison.

Our telegrams have already summarized the main features of the outbreak; and the full account is now before us. It seems that the worshippers of Ganpati, the elephant-headed god of wisdom, have lately been subject to an access of enthusiasm. They accordingly determined on a magnificent revival of the processions in honour of their deity at Poona this year, and erected festival-booths along the route. The great ceremony was to take place on September 13. During the previous night a singing party of Hindus, who had been doing homage at one of the Ganpati shrines, happened to pass a mosque on their way home. A midnight service was going on in the mosque, and the native police officer who, with a small number of constables, was keeping order, directed the Hindu musicians to cease playing as they came close to the Mahomedan sacred edifice. The minstrel party, some 60 in number, obeyed so far as to stop singing and beating their drums, but, in a spirit of insult to the Mussulman worshippers they kept on with their bagpipes, and continued to play a harmonium which they were wheeling on a trolly. The Mussulmans, engaged within the mosque on the recital of the Koran found their voices drowned by the noise outside. Several of them came out and asked the Hindus to desist until they had passed the place. As the Hindus refused, the Mahomedans swarmed out of the mosque shouting Din! Din! and set upon the musicians. The few police on the spot were speedily overpowered, the Hindu devotees were joined by co-religionists from all quarters of the city, and the Mussulmans were driven back into the mosque, which was at the same time carried by a rush of the assailants. Inside, no quarter was given or received. One Mussulman was beaten so severely that he died a few hours afterwards. But neither side was prepared for an affray, and, not having weapons, the combatants were unable to inflict fatal wounds.

The Hindus took their revenge on the sacred building itself. They smashed the pendant lamps, gutted the inner chamber, tore down the verandah posts, and tried to set fire to the place. The rapidly assembling police prevented this last outrage, althouth still too few to prevent the work of destruction from going on inside. Next morning, says the "BombayGazette," "the mosque presented a dreadful appearance. The steps leading up to it were smeared with blood, and there was a small pool of blood at the bottom step. Inside the matting was stained with blood in several places, the ground being completely covered with broken glass, and several half-burnt pieces of wood and a box slightly charred, while a strong smell of burnt wood pervaded the place. Further inside to the left where the bier was kept the room was a total wreck. At the back two or three tombs were broken, a ladder having been brought and placed against the wall, the tiles of a good portion of the roof were torn off to be used as missiles A shrine on the roadside near, which has railed in, was broken open, the tombs broken to pieces, and rubbish strewn all over the place. A little further on there was also a shrine. A stack of wood stood in this place, and here the mob had attempted to ignite the place by pouring kerosine oil upon the stack." It was fortunate that the police succeeded in preventing the firing of these combustible materials, or a midnight conflagration might have spread which would have cost more lives and destoryed more property than even the religious riots in Bombay last year. For the mob soon ceased to be content sacking the mosque and turned their attention to the houses opposite, breaking open the doors and pulling down the veanada posts, which wouid have enabled them to carry abroad the flames. Within a short time, however, the British head of the police, together with the district and city magistrates (happily also Europeans) had hastened to the scene. For a time they were a good deal knocked about, and, besides casualties to subordinates, the superintendent of the police Major Macpherson, got a severe blow which disabled his right arm. By degrees the rioters were driven off the ground, fighting as they fell back, and receiving the charges of the police with showers of heavy stones. Had the tumlet broken out during the day, it is estimated that for every hundred unarmed rioters there would have been a thousand with weapons in their hands. Its occurrence in the dead of night prevented any concerted action among the Hindus, and enabled the Mahomedans to escape with comparatively few injuries. At the first outburst the only weapons of the combatants were their shoes, but sticks soon came into play, and the "débris" of torn cloths and turbans together with these primitive arms were sufficient to fill a bullock cart.

On the following day each party lay quiet, but in readiness. All the shops were closed, the streets deserted, the Mussalmans had assembled in their mosques with locked doors, and the Hindus shut themselves up in their temples. The police were speaking through the keyhole to the excited throngs within the great temple of Someshwar, calling on them to come forth, and promising to protect them to their homes. A squadron of Lancers rode up and down through the city, supported by heavy patrols of police with loaded rifles. By the afternoon the Hindus ventured forth from their temples and held their Ganpati procession, escorted by an armed force. In the same way the dead body of a Mussulman slain in the morning and the funeral party of his wrathful co-religionists were accompanied by a strong body of police. A few week attempts to renew hostilities were promptly put down, about a score of the ringleaders were lodged in gaol, and the religious experiences of Poona were over for the year.

Had this riot taken place in a city of Northern India, with its nearly balanced fighting force of Mahomedans and Hindus, it would have attracted little notice. But its occurence at Poona, the centre of modern enlightenment and Western education in Southern India, whence has issued the most powerful propaganda for representative institutions and for the Indianizing of the Civil Service, and where the Mussulmans are too completely overpowered by the Hindus to desire a conflict, suggest serious reflections. In the present temper of religious parties in India it almost seems that, if one of the rival religious communities is too weak to prove the aggressor, the other community is quite willing to play the party. The long wrangle last autumn as to whether the Hindus or the Mussulmans were responsible for the series of religious affrays which took place in almost every province, was really a dispute of words. The fact is that both parties wanted a fight, and whichever thought itself the stronger was ready to begin. This lused to be the chronic state of things throughout India under native rule, and it is a state of things which recurs intermittently under our own.

The means by which we try to keep these slumbering animosities quiescent would have been ridiculed by either a Hindu or a Mahomedan governor, and would have been regarded with contempt by our early administrators. Under native rule bloody affrays formed as regular a feature of the religious year as sowing and reaping did of the agricultural seasons. They were accepted as a matter of course, and were mercilessly put down with little regard to the loss of life. Under the more fanatical of the Delhi sovereigns they usually ended in a local massacre of the Hindus. The early administrators of the East India Company accepted the situation as they found it, but dealt out a rigid justice impartially to Hindus and Mussulmans. The Hon. Robert Lindsay, Collector of Sylhet in the last century, relates how on one occasion he found a party drawn up under command of a "priest." After due warning, followed by a platoon fire, "we then charged with bayonets," wrote this distinguished Civil Officer, "and drove the armed multitude over the hill" Mr. Lindsay reported very simply to the Government that he did not expect any further strife, as those who would have continued it "are no more."

For these forcible methods we have substituted a few clauses in the Penal Code. Those clauses apply equally to the Christian missionary, the Mahomedan preacher, and the Hindu devotee. They provide that any one who by words, signs, or visible representations does anything to wound the religious feelings of another is liable to imprisonment and fine. This simple provision is supported by municipal or police regulations for processions, &c., to which the Salvation Army finds itself inconveniently subject precisely as are Mussulmans and Hindus, There are also the sections of the Penal Code dealing with unlawful assembly and rioting. But that very mild apparatus, partly preventive, partly punitive, is a mere scarecrow compared with the forcible measures which it has superseded. The interference of our British-made law leaves both parties dissatisfied. for each thinks it is in the right, and each is confident that the God of Battles is its champion. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether religious parties, whose mutual hatred has been nourished by centuries of persecution and reprisals, ever consent to drop their animosities till they get thoroughly beaten by one another. It was the Thirty Years War that wearied out the religious animosities of Germany, and it would almost seem as if religious repose can only be attained through physical exhaustion. Our little legal devices are, perhaps, the only ones possible under modern British rule, but they have not yet proved able to control the religious passions with which they were intended to cope.

The Bombay Government finds it necessary to speak very plainly on this subject. It assures all whom it may concern that, no blank cartridges will be used in the suppression of riots. The Supreme Government of India arrived at the conclusion from the sanguinary tumults of last year that blank cartridges were a mistaken mercy. It accordingly directed that when there seems a likelihood of an armed force being required to disperse a riot, "the public should be at once reminded that if, after due warning and in the last resort, it becomes necessary to fire on the mob, ball or buckshot will be used at the first round, whether by the police or by the troops employed." The Bombay Government, in a somewhat paternally worded resolution, explains the humane intention of these orders. Had they been carried out last year a great saving of life and of property would certainly have resulted. Meanwhile it is fortunate that there were British magistrates in charge of both Poona City and district last month. No Hindu or Mahomedam civilian however, upright, could have quelled the riot without actual fire from the troops. For no Hindu civilian would have had the support of the Mahomedans, and no Mussulman would have had the confidence of the Hindus.—"Times."

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders was held, on Oct. 16, at Winchester House, for the purpose of receiving a report of the liquidation during the second year ended June 22 last. Mr. T. A. Welton (the liquidator) stated in his report that the cash at the close of the last account, £251,361, had been augmented by collections and realisations amounting to £246,418, this sum being increased to £308,015 by the proceeds of temporary investments, net receipts from sales of ships, &c. Of the total amount, £560,376, upwards of £392,000 had been applied in the payment of three dividends to unsecured creditors. During the year under review the expenses amounted to upwards of £30,000 against £64,000 in the first year. The balances of cash and remittances in transit came to £118,565.—Mr. Welton (who presided) remarked that the progress made in the liquidation during the year had been less than he could have wished, but the times had not been favourable. The seed had been sown, however, a good deal that would yet yield satisfactory results. If he had been speaking to a meeting of creditors he would have referred to the prospect of the next dividend, which would probably be distributed about February or March next, and the amount of which would probably not be less than 1s. in the pound, but he was afraid that that was of small interest to them as contributories. With reference to the bank in Mauritius which was just being established, and in which, with the sanction of the court, the liquidation was taking an interest, he said they had the advantage of selling their premises there for £10,000 and of having their assets collected free of expense in future. This alone meant a saving of some £7,000 or £8,000. The expenses last year were reduced by one-half compared with what they were in the first year, and he hoped that in the current year they would again be diminished by a similar amount.—A shareholder inquired if any proceedings had been taken against the directorate.—The chairman said a case to be laid before counsel was in preparation under the auspices of the committee. A great deal of investigation was necessary as to the particular acts of particular persons in drawing up a full case, and the task, which was a heavy one, was not yet completed.

MR. BAYARD ON ENGLAND.

MR. BAYARD, United States Ambassador to England, on Oct, 16, addressed a meeting of 10,000 people at Wilmington, Delaware. He said (according to a "Standard" telegram) among the things he admired in England were the courtesy of the officials towards the people and the respect of the people for the law, even when embodied in the humblest policeman. He had never seen a blow struck, or heard an oath or an improper jest. Family prayers were universal showing that the simplicity and purity of the family life were beyond praise. Everywhere such a good feeling for the United States prevailed that he hoped a British hand would never be stretched out without their being an honest American to grasp it. (Applause.) It was his mission to supersede the old diplomacy of deceit by promoting relations between the two countries upon a basis of candour, honour, and self-respect. He hoped he had succeeded, but it was only by being the friend of both nations.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A Symington, B	Major A W L Bayly
Mr C W Lawder, B	Capt B R Ward
Mr G G Collins, B	Lieut A B Lindsey
Mr H V M Phelips, Bo	Lieut R S Paul
Lt-Col E G Barrow	Surg-Capt J G Hojel

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C C Quinn, B C S, 4 mos.	Mr J W P Muir Mackenzie, Bo C S, 6 mos
Mr R W Gillan, B C S, 8 mos and 27 days	Major S C F Peile, 6 mos
Mr B K Finnimore, B, 3 days	Capt S H B Hobbs, 12 days
Mr H C Taylor, M C S, 6 mos	Capt C Jackson, 2 mos
Mr C A Kincaird, Bo C S, 6 mos	Capt C H Billing, 2 mos
	S-Capt D Simpson, 2 mos
	Asst-Surg F S Davar, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Dr R McLeod	Capt W J Newell
Mr H Haward, B	Capt J A Gibbon
Mr J S Forbes, B	Capt H B Vaughan
Mr F W C Seddon, B	Capt G W Priestley
Mr W Horne, B	Lieut F H B Crommeline
Mr B K Finnimore, B	Lieut R T A Passingham
Mr S N Hammick, M C S	Brig-Surg-Lt-Col A S Lethbridge
Mr A W B Higgens, M C S	Brig-Surg-Lt-Col F C Nicholson
Brig-Gen H P Pearson, C B	Sister E R Green
Col R C Hart, V C	Engr G Kelly
Col F J Mortimer	Sub-Con F Peart
Major W du G Gray	

MR. JOHN S. BRABANT, who has just been appointed Commissioner of Mashonaland, is the second son of Colonel Brabant, C.M.G.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda, who left London on October 12 for Paris and Switzerland, has accepted the post of vice-president of the East India Asssciation.

IN spite of the heavy fall in silver which occurred during the summer of 1892, writes the *Pioneer*, it is notorious that the two winters since then have been seasons of unusual plenty in the Calcutta horse market. Probably walers have never been so cheap, even in rupees, as they have been during the last few years. It is of course a matter of opinion, or rather of impression, and not one to dogmatise about, but we believe that during the last two years an outlay of a thousand rupees would have secured as good a horse as ever it did, and that notwithstanding the fact that this price has latterly represented less than £60 to the seller. It is still safer to say that the horse to be had for five or six hundred rupees was very much better than anything to be bought for the same number of silver pieces say twenty years ago, when the cheap waler, though bringing fifty or sixty pounds to his seller, was a byword, an ill-shapen ill-mannered beast which it was a penance to have anything to do with. The demand in fact as usual has had the results of cheapening the article by increasing the supply. But there is a limit beyond which this cheapening, veiled as it has been by the successive drops in the rupee, cannot be carried, and apparently there are signs abroad that the limit has been reached. A contemporary, connected by its title with the indigo of Tirhoot and by its contents with equine topics in Calcutta, has a very gloomy article on the present condition of the market. The dealer's profit is gone, says this authority, the importer's profit is a fluke, depending on whether he can dispose of the bulk of his shipment out-right to Government: the private trade is no longer worth while catering for. The truth is that for practical purposes prices are largely governed by custom. We have got into the habit of paying a thousand rupees for a certain class of horse, 800 for another, 600 for a third. The dealer would in theory raise his prices at each drop in exchange as punctually as the Army and Navy Co-operative. As a matter of fact he accepts the customary price and goes on accepting it until he has no choice between quitting the trade and ruin. Then he leaves it—scarcity sets in and prices gradually rise to a higher level, which brings about a resumption of the trade. There would seem to be three alternatives ahead of us: we must be prepared to get accustomed to pay twelve hundred for the thousand rupee horse; or the rupee must rise: or we must go back to palankins. For there is no stock within the country to replace the waler, and the Arab polo pony is already more costly than the charger.

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
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CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive WINE
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.
"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — See THE LANCET, July 27 th. 1872.
Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor
& Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT
The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF
& Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state
& THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
"A single bottle sufficient for two, to three months treatment."
Sold by all respectable Chemists
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QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Is also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
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Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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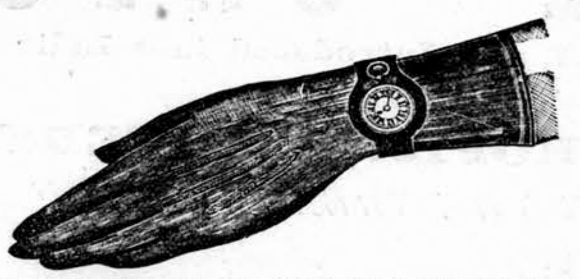
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co. Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MARCKS & CO., LD. CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY AND POONA.

18-ct. Gold Chatelaine, Rs. 40.
Gold Watch, Rs. 55 to 150.

Ladies' Chased Hunting Keyless Watches, English movements, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400.


Ladies' Gold Wrist Watches, in fancy leather Wrist Straps, Rs. 57-8, 77-8, 87-8, 100, 122-8, 142-8.

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EXTRA QUALITY.
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Beetle Shaped Concealed Watch, elaborately Jewelled with Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 1,600.

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Best quality Ladies' Gold Hunting Keyless Watch, with Engraved Monogram, from Rs. 250.

Chatelaine Watch in Ruby or Blue enamel, Rs. 155.

Enamelled and set with Diamonds, Rs. 600.

Gold Hunting Keyless Concealed Watch, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 600.

Chatelaine Watch, beautifully enamelled Ruby, Rs. 660.

Stirrup Shaped, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 390.

Shell Shaped Ladies' Hunting Keyless Lever, Rs. 175.

Gun Metal Keyless Watch Chatelaine, Rs. 40.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, and

SORE THROAT.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell,Mass.,U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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HOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY.

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

GUARANTEED "EXCEL" COCOA ABSOLUTELY PURE
6D. PACKETS 1/- (½ lb) 2/- (1 lb) TINS

"I have every confidence in recommending it for its dietetic and sustaining properties."—(*Signed*) GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S., &c., Analyst, *Late Principal of the Liverpool College of Chemistry.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrapper.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS,
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE,
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful; guaranteed without Sugar or farinaceous substances. In Boxes. (Vide *Lancet*).

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No more **ASTHMA**
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
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BEST WORKMANSHIP AND STYLE.

THE OXFORD SHOE, Rs. 15.

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SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

☞ **MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.** ☜

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments, the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses, where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.

LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW,

Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Of all Stores & Dealers throughout India & the Colonies. LONDON BONDED CAVENDISH WORKS, 85, LONG ACRE, LONDON.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** of every Bottle of the **ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

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Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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MELLIN'S FOOD
For Infants and Invalids.

A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.

TRADE MARK.

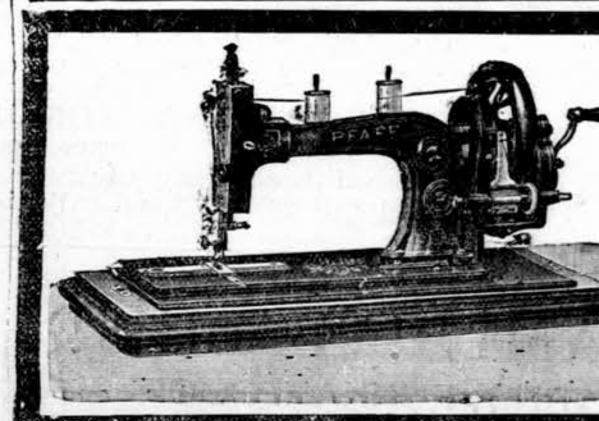
Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.

MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE
(MILK FOOD).

Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS,
Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Sustaining.
To be had of all Dealers and Bazaars throughout India.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON.



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Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

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G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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WORKS: MANCHESTER.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

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Automatic Knitting Machines.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join **in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.**

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

TRADE MARK.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-dolcreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodice for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864, :—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD. LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

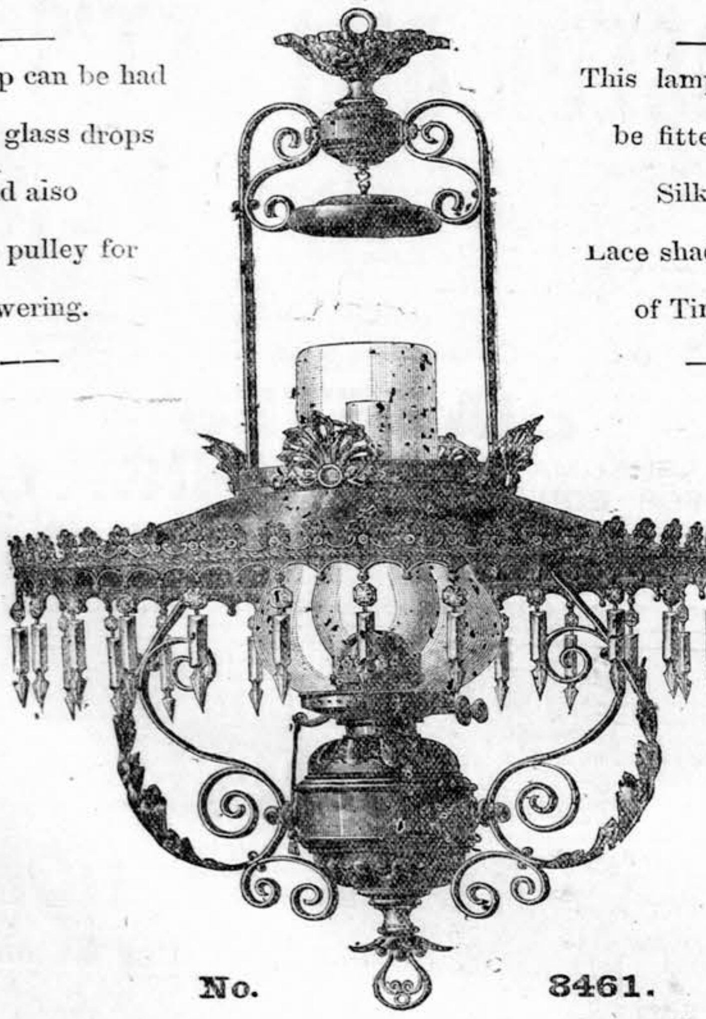
Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devcid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF
THE LATEST DESIGNS OF
DRAWING AND DINING-ROOM HANGING LAMPS.

This lamp can be had without glass drops and also with a pulley for lowering.

This lamp can also be fitted with Silk and Lace shade instead of Tin shade.



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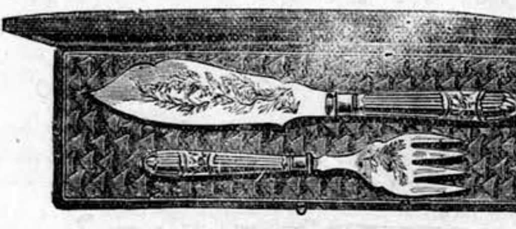

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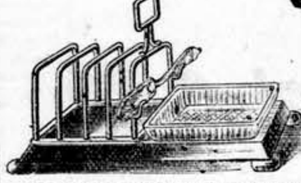

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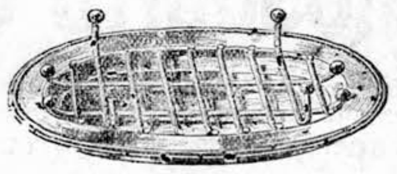

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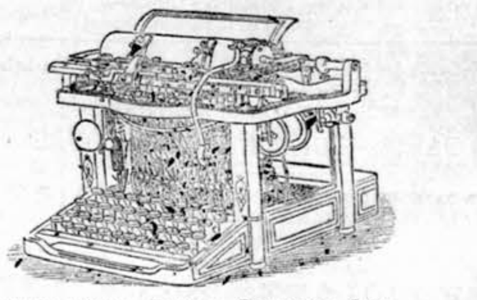

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